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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SPECIAL LABOUR FORCE STUDIES

No. 6

Labour Force Characteristics of Post-War Immigrants and Native-Born Canadians

1956-67

by

N. H. W. Davis

and

M. L. Gupta

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FOREWORD

This is the sixth in a series of research studies concerned with the analysis of selected economic, social or demographic aspects of the working population in Canada. Much of the statistical information on which this and other studies in the series is based is derived from supplementary questions attached to the monthly survey of the labour force conducted by the Special Surveys Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further reports in the series will be presented as and when data become available.

These studies are prepared under the direction of Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Director, Special Manpower Studies and Consultation.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.



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INTRODUCTION

In the 21 years from the beginning of 1946 to the end of 1966 nearly two million seven hundred thousand immigrants came to Canada. By February 1967, 12.0 per cent of the total Canadian population of 14 years of age and over,¹ and 14.3 per cent of the Canadian labour force were post-war immigrants.

While the immigrant inflow has affected the Canadian economy and Canadian society generally in a number of ways,² this study is confined to the manpower aspects of immigration. In particular it will attempt to compare post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians,³ of 14 years of age and over, with respect to their labour force status and participation rates,⁴ and their industrial and occupational distributions, while at the same time having regard to the different demographic and social characteristics of the two groups.

Since 1956, post-war immigrants have been identified twice a year in the DBS regular Labour Force Survey in the months of February and September.⁵ The information obtained from these surveys, supplemented by immigration statistics of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and data from the 1961 Census, form the basis for the comparisons made in this study.

Because, however, the Labour Force Survey data pertaining to immigrants are only available for

February and September it has not been possible to take account of seasonal fluctuations and, in this analysis, only the February data are used. When this study was begun it was intended that the analysis should be further confined to the four years 1956, 1959, 1962 and 1965 with a uniform three-year interval. This decision was influenced by the fact that in March 1965 the weights used in the survey, to produce the blown-up estimates, were changed in the light of new information available from the 1961 Census. Also, at the same time, the 1960 Industrial Classification was introduced, thus breaking the continuity in the data on workers classified by occupational and industrial groups. However, it was later felt that these changes did not so seriously affect the data for later years as to justify their exclusion from the general analysis contained in this report. Special note has, of course, been taken in the sections at the end of this study dealing specifically with a comparison of the industrial and occupational distributions of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians.

While tabular material included in the body of this study has been limited to that which is essential to the point being made, more comprehensive and additional tables are included in the Appendix and these will be referred to where necessary.

COMPARABILITY OF STATISTICS

While the major part of this study is based on the results of the monthly Labour Force Survey with only occasional reference to the immigration statistics provided by the Department of Manpower and Immigration it is necessary to understand the essential difference between the two sets of data.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration statistics, which are obtained from records of "landed immigrants", measure the inflow of immigrants **over time**, while those of the Labour Force Survey and the Census provide a count of immigrants at a

point in time. Thus, while from the former it is estimated that 2,140 thousand immigrants of 14 years and over arrived in Canada between the beginning of 1946 and February 1967, the number of post-war immigrants, aged 14 years and over, actually living in Canada in February, 1967, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, was 1,643 thousand. The first point to note, however, is that the gap could have been in the opposite direction, i.e. there could have been more immigrants 14 years of age and over identified in the Labour Force Survey than that obtained from the cumulative immigration statistics because many of the 580 thousand post-war immigrant children, who were under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in Canada, will have subsequently become 14 and, hence, included in the Labour Force Survey count. But, more than offsetting this "acquisition" of immigrants in the Labour Force Survey count has been the depletion in the number of immigrants for a variety of reasons.

It is estimated,⁶ for example, that 41 thousand post-war immigrants died between June 1951 and June 1961 and although no estimates are available for the later years the aging of the earlier post-war immigrants will have caused this figure to increase considerably in the six years to 1967.

¹ Throughout this study, unless otherwise stated, where the term population is referred to directly, or by implication in the context of the sentence, it is to be read as meaning the civilian, non institutional population of persons 14 years of age and over.

² For reference, see *Canadian Immigration Policy* (The Government's recent White Paper on the subject), October 1966; *Immigration and Emigration of Professional and Skilled Manpower During the Post-War Period* by Louis Parai (Special Study No. 1 prepared for the Economic Council of Canada) June 1965; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canada Year Book, 1957-58*; and *Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada, 1945-65* (prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects), July 1957.

³ Throughout this study earlier (pre-war) immigrants are included with native-born Canadians.

⁴ The labour force as a percentage of the population.

⁵ In the years 1961 and 1965, the corresponding half-yearly data were collected in the months of October and November respectively.

⁶ See Report SR-2, *The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship*, Economic and Social Research Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, September 1963.

Secondly, not all immigrants stay in Canada.^{7,8} Some return to their country of last permanent residence or to other countries in which they held citizenship, while others will have migrated further to other countries from Canada, especially to the United States. Moreover, some of these immigrants, having so left Canada, might have returned after a considerable gap of time and would, if they had lost Canadian domicile, have been enumerated as immigrants again.

Finally, Newfoundland entered the Confederation on April 1, 1949. Prior to this date persons born in Newfoundland were admitted to Canada, as it was then, as "landed immigrants". Thus, the post-war "landed immigrant" figures from 1946 to March 31,

1949 include the number of persons having come from Newfoundland,⁹ whereas the Labour Force Survey defines an immigrant only as a "foreign-born" person (in the usual sense).

It can be seen therefore that, in the absence of full quantitative measures of these several relevant factors, a reconciliation is not possible between the two sets of figures. It is sufficient to note here that, in the intercensal decade 1951 to 1961, net emigration of post-war immigrants (i.e., allowing for those who subsequently returned in the same decade) was estimated to be of the order of 380 thousand and, further, that only about 75 per cent of immigrants remain in Canada for more than six years.¹⁰

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE-BORN CANADIANS

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss in detail the demographic and social characteristics of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians. However, participation in the labour force is influenced by many of these characteristics. Differential changes, for example, in the age and sex composition of two populations affect their overall participation rates because the degree of labour force attachment varies markedly among different age-sex groups. The level of a community's income has its effect on participation rates. The proportion of young people in the labour force is influenced, among other factors, by the level of educational development in a country at a given time and the values attached to education by a community. Retirement decisions of older workers are influenced by the economic assistance they expect from their younger relations and the institutional assistance provided, privately or publicly, in the form of pensions and the like. More married women may enter the labour force depending upon the availability of light and less arduous work as well as employment opportunities for part-time work and changing social attitudes to working mothers. These and similar factors determine the extent of labour force attachment of a given population at different points of time. Furthermore, the impact of these forces on different population groups at the same point in time are not necessarily the same.

Before a detailed analysis of labour force participation can be made, therefore, it is instructive briefly to review the trend in immigration over the post-war period and to examine those demographic and social characteristics, with respect to the two population groups compared in this study, which are known to influence the level of participation in the labour force and for which data are available.

Immigration over the post-war period has averaged 129 thousand a year. The inflow of these immigrants has been uneven both in terms of numbers (see Chart 1) and ethnic origin (Appendix Table D 1). This pattern has been shaped, in the main, by Canadian immigration policy and growth rates in the Canadian economy; by Continental European economic recovery, especially during the last ten years or so, and the fluctuating economic fortunes in Britain; and by the general improvement in international mobility of professional, technical and skilled workers.¹¹

But besides these influences on immigrant inflow an abnormal factor of some consequence in this respect must be stated. The Hungarian revolution and the Suez crisis resulted in swelling the numbers of immigrants to 282 thousand persons in the year 1957 alone; the highest figure for any year during the post-war period. And in total more than 300 thousand refugees have been admitted to the country since 1946 without regard to the normal conditions of entry applicable to immigrants.

This uneven inflow, combined with a fixed base period - 1946 - for defining the immigrant population, means that the composition of post-war immigrants is continually changing both in terms of average length of residence in Canada as well as in its age structure and ethnic composition.

⁹ Report SR-2, *The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship*, op. cit., page 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pages 2, 33.

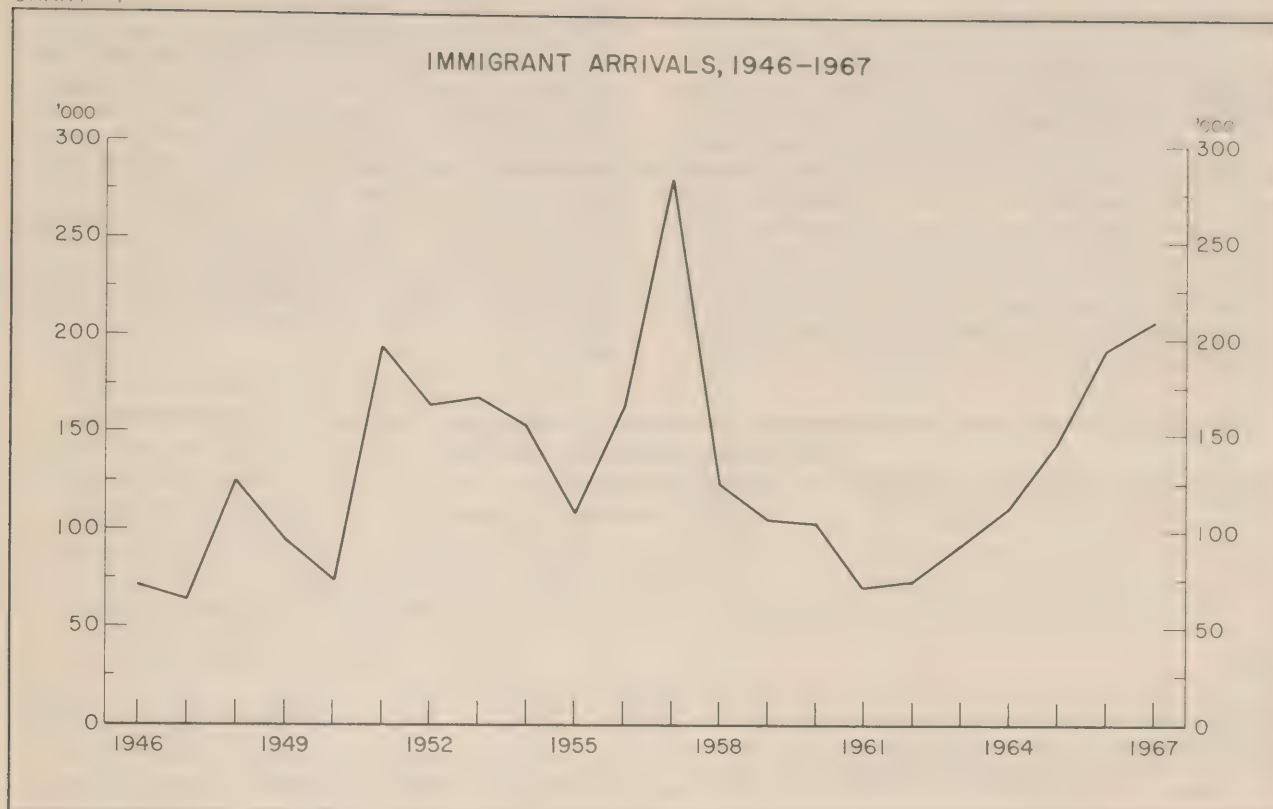
¹¹ For a fuller description of various factors affecting immigration and emigration during the post-war period, see (i) *Canada Year Book*, 1957-58 (pp. 154-176), (ii) *Canada Year Book*, 1959 (pp. 174-178), (iii) *Canada Year Book*, 1966 (pp. 222-226), (iv) *Skilled and Professional Manpower in Canada*, op. cit., (pp. 53-63 and 74-85), and *Immigration and Emigration of Professional and Skilled Manpower During The Post-War Period*, op. cit., (pp. 85-90). A few salient features of the Canadian immigration policy having its bearings on occupational distribution of immigrants are given in the opening paragraph of the section on occupation in this report.

⁷ *Ibid.*, page 3.

⁸ See Anthony H. Richmond, *Post-War Immigrants in Canada*, University of Toronto Press, 1967.

CHART - I

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, 1946-1967



Turning to a comparison of the size of the two populations—post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians—it is noticeable (see Table 1) but, at the same time, it was also to be expected that the number of immigrants has grown much faster than that of non-immigrants over the 11 years examined in this study. The number of post-war immigrants increased by almost 150 per cent, rising from 659 thousand in February 1956 to 1,431 thousand in February 1965 and to 1,643 thousand in February

1967. During the same period the estimated population of native-born Canadians increased by only a little over one-fifth from 9,976 thousand to 11,499 thousand in February 1965, and to 12,074 thousand in February 1967. The overall effect of the increasing number of immigrants has been that while they constituted 6.2 per cent of the total Canadian non-institutional population of Canada, aged 14 years and over, in February 1956 their proportion went up to 12.0 per cent in February 1967.

★ TABLE 1. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Civilian Non-institutional Population^{1,2} of 14 Years of Age and Over, February, 1956-67

Population group and sex	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967	Increase 1956-67
	thousands					per cent
Post-war immigrants	659	1,054	1,207	1,431	1,643	149.3
Male	342	546	610	718	824	140.9
Female	317	508	597	713	818	158.0
Native-born Canadians	9,976	10,428	10,933	11,499	12,074	21.0
Male	4,951	5,182	5,429	5,699	5,973	20.6
Female	5,025	5,246	5,504	5,800	6,101	21.4
Total Canadians	10,635	11,482	12,140	12,930	13,717	29.0
Post-war immigrants as a proportion of total Canadians	6.2	9.2	9.9	11.1	12.0	-

¹ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed forces, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, who put together account for about 3 per cent of the total population of 14 years of age and over.

² In all later tables, unless otherwise stated, where the term population is used, or implied, it is to be read as meaning the civilian non-institutional population of 14 years of the age and over as defined above.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

In February 1956 only 17.1 per cent of post-war immigrants of both sexes were 45 years of age and over: by 1967 this proportion has risen to 24.5 per cent due to the aging of earlier post-war immigrants (Table 2). Over the same period the proportion of native-born Canadians, in the corresponding age group, increased by less than one percentage point to 38.4 per cent. At the lower end of the age distribution it is the proportion of immigrants aged between 14 and 24 that has remained virtually unchanged at around 22 to 23 per cent, while that of young native-born Canadians has increased from 22.8 per cent to

28.2 per cent; evidence not only of the generally increased birth rate which occurred in Canada in the middle 1940's but also that children born in Canada to early post-war immigrants are reported as "native-born Canadians" in the Labour Force Survey. It must follow from the above that, for both groups, the proportion of their populations falling in the age range 25-44, has been declining—albeit from vastly different levels and for the different reasons mentioned above. But while there has been a real shift, over time, which has tended to bring the age distributions of the two populations a little closer, the overall differences between them remains considerable.

TABLE 2. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age groups, February, 1956-67

Sex and age	Post-war immigrants			Native-born Canadians		
	1956	1962	1967	1956	1962	1967
Male:						
14-24.....	22.3	21.6	20.2	22.7	25.0	29.0
25-44.....	60.8	58.5	55.2	38.8	36.3	33.1
45-64.....	15.9	18.4	21.7	26.8	27.3	26.9
65 and over.....	1.0	1.5	2.9	11.8	11.4	11.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female:						
14-24.....	21.8	24.0	22.5	22.9	24.6	27.5
25-44.....	60.7	55.9	53.0	40.1	36.9	33.5
45-64.....	15.3	16.9	20.3	25.5	26.5	26.8
65 and over.....	2.1	3.1	4.2	11.6	12.0	12.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes:						
15-24.....	22.1	22.8	21.4	22.8	24.8	28.2
25-44.....	60.7	57.2	54.1	39.4	36.6	33.4
45-64.....	15.6	17.7	21.0	26.1	26.9	26.8
65 and over.....	1.6	2.3	3.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

Also of importance, in the context of overall labour force participation rates, is the composition of a population as between males and females and, particularly for females,¹² between those single and married. From Table 1 it can be seen that when the total number of male immigrants, as measured by the Labour Force Survey, in February 1956 was 342 thousand, the comparable figure for females was only 317 thousand. Native-born Canadian males, at the same point in time, numbered 4,951 thousand against 5,025 thousand females. This difference in the composition of the population in favour of males among immigrants and favourable to females among the native-born was maintained throughout the whole

of the period 1956-67. The gap has tended to narrow, largely as a result of the preponderance of females among immigrants in all the years 1958 to 1964 (see Appendix Table D2), but in both 1965 and 1966 more males than females entered Canada and, if this trend continues, the disparity between the two ratios could widen appreciably again in the future.

Table 3 shows the marital status distributions of immigrant females compared with native-born Canadians for two years, 1959 and 1967. For both groups there has been a slight increase in the proportion of single females but, throughout the period for which information is available (see footnote¹ Table 3), about three quarters of all the immigrant women were married compared with rather less than two thirds among the native-born. This difference may be, in part, due to the dissimilar age structures of the two populations. It has already

¹² See John D. Allingham, Special Labour Force Study No. 5, *Women Who Work: Part I The Relative Importance of Age, Education and Marital Status for Participation in the Labour Force*. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1967.

been pointed out that proportionately many more native-born Canadians are in the older age groups and, because of the greater longevity of females, relatively more native-born Canadian women are widows. Moreover the number of married women at

any point in time is also particularly sensitive to the age distribution of the population in the 15-24 age range. Thus in the absence of full information on the joint age and marital status distributions of the two groups a detailed analysis is not possible.

TABLE 3. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Female Population by Marital Status, February 1959¹ and 1967

Marital status	1959		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%
Post-war immigrants:				
Single	85	16.7	154	18.9
Married	388	76.4	608	74.3
Widowed or divorced ²	35	6.9	56	6.8
Totals	508	100.0	818	100.0
Native-born Canadians:				
Single	1,270	24.2	1,608	26.4
Married	3,394	64.7	3,795	62.2
Widowed or divorced ²	582	11.1	698	11.4
Totals	5,246	100.0	6,101	100.0

¹ Similar data for 1956 is not available.

² Including separated persons.

Source: Monthly Labour Force Survey.

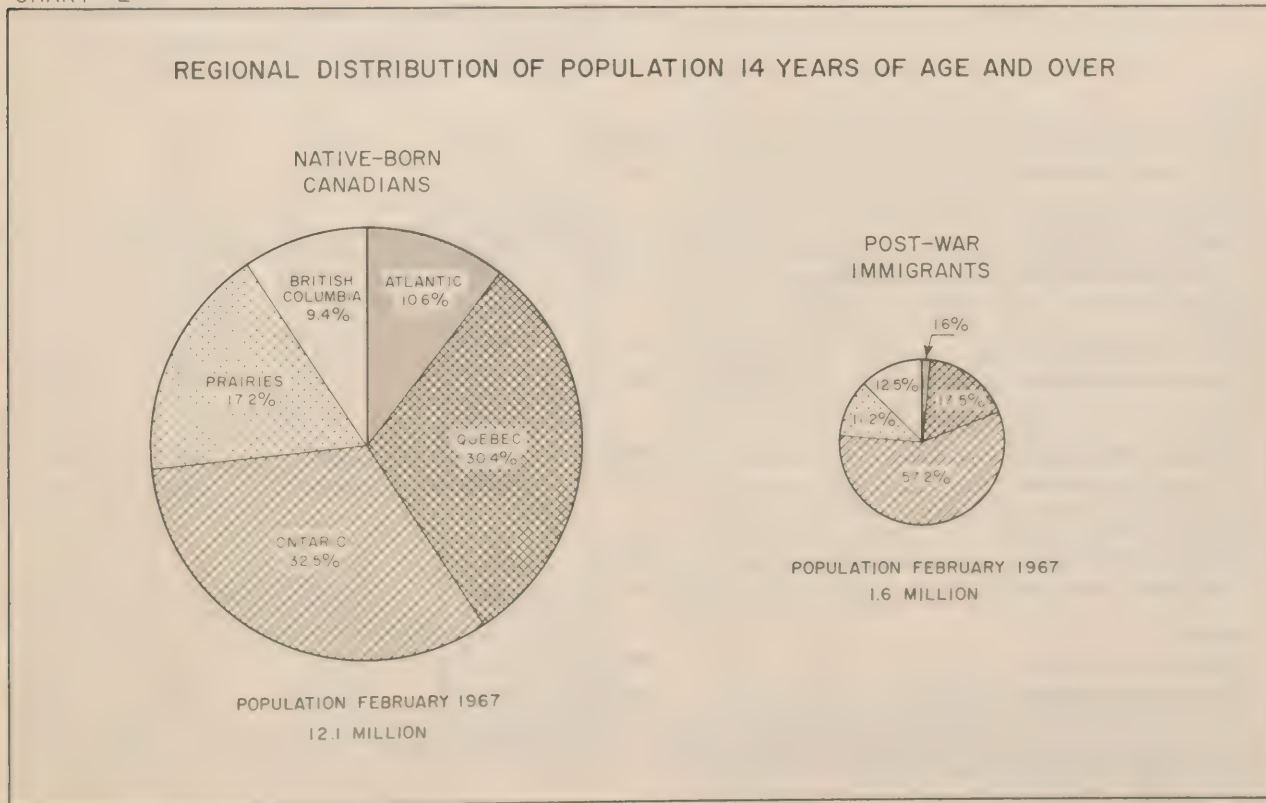
Residence and Education

However, demographic characteristics are not the only considerations likely to affect the levels of labour force participation. While some of the social and economic factors referred to earlier cannot be quantified directly, at least for the two groups examined in this study, attitudes to working

mothers, income and job availability etc. can be explained indirectly by considering such factors as place of residence and education.

Chart 2 provides a regional picture of immigrants' settlement vis-à-vis the native-born Canadian in 1967. By February, 1967, 57 per cent of immigrants

CHART-2



had settled in Ontario, and this high proportion had been maintained right up to February, 1967 (see Appendix Table D5). On the other hand, only one third of native-born Canadians reside in this region. Similarly, British Columbia's share of immigrants is above that of the corresponding proportion of other Canadians. In the other three regions the relative concentration of the native-born is greater than that of immigrant Canadians—the disparity in that direction being most marked in the Atlantic Provinces. Yet, despite this regional disparity, immigrants who have come to Canada since 1946 have spread themselves more widely throughout the country than in any previous period of immigration history.¹³

Although the Monthly Labour Force Survey does not permit a finer breakdown of the residence characteristics within region, the 1961 Census does give some indication of the type of communities in which post-war immigrants have settled compared with native-born Canadians.¹⁴ Although this comparison is not restricted to those 14 years and over, it is unlikely that the overall picture would change greatly if the children were excluded.

¹³ *Canadian Immigration Policy, 1966, op. cit.*

¹⁴ *Report SR-2. The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship, op. cit.*

Table 4 is self explanatory and it is sufficient to note here that the relative concentration of immigrants in urban communities exists in all regions. This is most marked in Quebec where, in 1961, 96 per cent of the then post-war immigrants had settled in urban areas, compared with only 73 per cent of non-immigrants. Furthermore, not only are immigrants concentrated in urban areas but within these urban areas they are further concentrated in the most densely populated communities, i.e., those of 100,000 persons or more. The relationship between this phenomenon and the propensity to participate in the labour force will be discussed later in the study.

Lastly, in this section concerned with characteristics which influence the ability and opportunity for participation in the labour force, a brief examination of the educational attainments of the two populations will be made.¹⁵

¹⁵ Though every attempt is made in the course of the Labour Force Survey to ensure that figures conform to a standard definition this is particularly difficult in the case of education. The majority of post-war immigrants will have completed their education in countries in which the educational system and standards may be vastly different from those in Canada. Even within Canada the term "completed high school" may refer to Grades 11, 12 or 13 depending on the province. Moreover educational standards have improved considerably over time. For these reasons figures in this section should be thought of as giving only a general indication of relative educational standards of immigrant and native-born Canadians.

TABLE 4. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Distribution of Total¹ Population within each Region by Urban, Rural Non-farm and Rural Farm Residence, June, 1961

Region	Total	Urban		Rural	
		100,000 and over	Less than 100,000	Non-farm	Farm
per cent					
Atlantic:					
Post-war immigrants	100.0	25.1	39.3	28.3	7.3
Native-born Canadians	100.0	14.4	35.1	41.9	8.6
Quebec:					
Post-war immigrants	100.0	88.9	6.6	3.3	1.2
Native-born Canadians	100.0	48.2	25.0	15.6	11.2
Ontario:					
Post-war immigrants	100.0	66.5	21.2	7.9	4.4
Native-born Canadians	100.0	44.5	31.2	15.6	8.7
Prairie:					
Post-war immigrants	100.0	64.7	17.4	9.8	8.1
Native-born Canadians	100.0	35.2	20.6	19.1	25.1
British Columbia:					
Post-war immigrants	100.2	60.3	17.7	17.1	4.9
Native-born Canadians	100.0	52.4	19.5	23.4	4.7
Canada:					
Post-war immigrants	100.0	68.3	18.2	8.9	4.6
Native-born Canadians	100.0	41.3	26.9	19.8	12.0

¹ The *de luxe* population of Canada to defined in "Introductory Report is Volume I (Part 1)", 1961 Population Census of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Source: 1961 Census.

From Table 5 (fuller tables, including a breakdown of education by broad age groups are included in Appendix Tables D6 and D7) it would appear that the native-born female population of Canada in 1967 is better educated than that of males when measured in terms of median years of education; but the reverse of this situation obtains in the case of post-war immigrants.¹⁶

The main difference, in education, between immigrants and non-immigrants, which is common to both sexes, is in the proportion who completed secondary school or better. The proportions in this group for both males and females is markedly higher

among immigrants, compared with native-born Canadians, and is balanced in terms of the percentage distributions, by a lower proportion of immigrants who received only some high school education. However, the proportion of immigrants who had only elementary schooling or less is little different from that among the native-born. This phenomenon may be a reflection of the selectiveness of Canada's immigration policy in seeking professional and skilled workers from the technically advanced countries while at the same time admitting immigrants from countries where the general educational standards and opportunities are not as high as those in Canada.¹⁷

TABLE 5. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Distribution of Educational Attainment and Median Years of Education, February, 1967

Level of education	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent distribution			
Completed elementary school or less	36.7	38.4	38.9	34.7
Some high school education	26.2	27.1	36.5	37.7
Completed high school or attended university	27.8	30.4	19.8	25.2
University degree	9.3	4.1	4.8	2.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median ¹ years of education completed	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.6

¹ For method of calculating medians see Appendix C.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

LABOUR FORCE

It has been shown in the previous section that the composition of the immigrant and non-immigrant populations differs significantly in respect to their age, sex, and marital status distributions; in their choice of region and the size of the community in which they live; and in their distributions of educational attainment. What follows in this section is an examination of the labour force characteristics of the two groups in an attempt to see how far these demographic and social differences help explain any observed disparities between immigrant and native-born Canadians in their propensity to participate in the labour force.

¹⁶ A further qualification here is necessary. The educational attainment questions asked in the Labour Force Surveys refer to education in regular academic institutions and exclude vocational schools and on-job training, both technical and professional. The results as shown, therefore, may be "biased" in favour of females for whom a high school education provides a more complete training for the non-graduate female occupations open to school leavers. It is noticeable, for example, that although more females than males completed their secondary school education, more males went on to obtain a university degree.

Table 6 shows that, during the 11 year period examined in the study, the proportion of the immigrant population in the labour force has been considerably higher than that of native-born Canadians. In February 1956, 65.2 per cent of immigrants were either working or looking for work compared with 51.1 per cent of non-immigrants. Over the years, particularly to 1965, this disparity has tended to decrease, largely due to the gradual decline of the immigrants overall participation rate, but between 1965 and 1967 the downward trend in the proportion of post-war immigrants in the labour force was reversed, widening the differential between the respective participation rates of native-born Canadians and post-war immigrants to 12 percentage points—only 2 percentage points less than eleven years earlier.

¹⁷ For a more complete analysis of educational attainment in the population and also its effect on labour force participation see Frank J. Whittingham's report: *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960-65*; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Study No. 1, Ottawa, October 1966.

TABLE 6. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population and Labour Force

	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967
Post-war immigrants:					
Population °000	659	1054	1207	1431	1643
Labour force °000	430	685	767	892	1057
Participation rate %	65.2	65.0	63.5	62.3	64.3
Native-born Canadians:					
Population °000	9976	10,428	10,933	11,499	12,074
Labour force °000	5094	5399	5656	5952	6319
Participation rate %	51.1	51.8	51.7	51.8	52.3

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

Sex Ratios

Since the extent of females' participation in labour force activity is much lower than that of males (see Table 7), it seems plausible to suggest that the rising proportion of females among post-war immigrants, noted on page 10 and in Table 1, could be responsible for part of this decline in the immigrants' overall participation rates.

The decline in the immigrants' overall participation rate was from 65.2 per cent in 1956 to 62.3 per cent in 1965 followed by the subsequent rise to 64.3 per cent in 1967. Table 7 shows that, if the ratio of males to females in 1956 had been that existing in 1967, the overall participation rate of immigrants would have been the same—64.3 per cent—in both years, thus suggesting that the fall in the actual participation rate over the 11 years was due entirely to a shift in the sex ratio. However, this view does not hold over the shorter period of 9 years to 1965. It can be seen that even if a constant 1967 sex ratio had obtained in the two terminal points of this period there would have still been a fall in the overall participation—of two percentage points—instead of the near 3 point fall actually recorded. And it therefore follows from this, that the slight change in sex ratio which took place between 1965 and 1967 had no measurable effect on the overall participation rate of both sexes combined. It must be concluded, then, that about two thirds of the fall in the post-war immigrants' participation

rate, from 1956 to 1965, and all the subsequent rise, was due to factors other than the changing sex ratio within this population group. A similar calculation made on native-born Canadians' participation rates shows that of the small increase in their overall participation rate between 1956 and 1967 none could really be attributed to changes in the sex ratio within the population.¹⁵

From the separate participation rates for males and females, also given in Table 7, the change over the eleven-year period in the case of immigrants is noticeably different from those for native-born persons. The proportion of immigrant males in the labour force declined over the period at a faster rate than that for non-immigrants. At the same time the rise in female participation rates was less marked for immigrants. The effect of these movements on the overall participation rate—for both sexes—is that they have been largely offsetting for the native-born but for immigrants the decline in the participation rate for males has more than cancelled the relative small rise in the proportion of women at work—consequently reducing the overall participation rate.

¹⁵ Using the same analytical approach, the effect of differing sex ratios between the two population groups was examined but was also found to be small, being at its highest no more than 1.2 percentage points in 1956 and only 0.3 percentage points in both 1965 and 1967 compared with actual differences of 14.1, 10.5 and 12.0 percentage points in the three years respectively.

TABLE 7. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians, Participation Rates, Actual and Standardised¹ for Sex Composition, February, 1956 - 67

	Post-war immigrants			Native-born Canadians		
	1956	1965	1967	1956	1965	1967
Actual:						
Male	92.8	86.8	88.4	79.4	74.8	73.6
Female	35.6	37.7	40.2	23.1	29.1	31.5
Both sexes	65.2	62.3	64.3	51.1	51.8	52.3
Standardised ¹ on 1967 sex ratio:						
Both sexes	64.3	62.3	64.3	51.0	51.7	52.3

¹ Obtained by applying the percentages of males and females in 1967 to the actual participation rates of each sex in 1956.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

Age Distributions

It was seen, however, from an earlier section in this study that the age distributions of immigrants and non-immigrants were not only different, but that they were also changing over time. It is also known that participation rates for specific age groups vary markedly, one with another (see Chart 3). Moreover, as can be seen from the Chart, the propensity for males to participate in the labour force as they move into successive age groups does not have the same pattern as that for females. And, similarly, age-

specific participation rates for immigrants and native-born Canadians are not always the same. What now follows, therefore, is an examination of the effect of the different age distributions of post-war immigrants and native-born persons on their respective participation rates for each sex and then, adopting the method of presentation used in the previous section, an exposition of the effect of changing age distributions, over the eleven years, on participation rates within each population group.

CHART - 3

AGE SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION RATES—FEBRUARY 1967

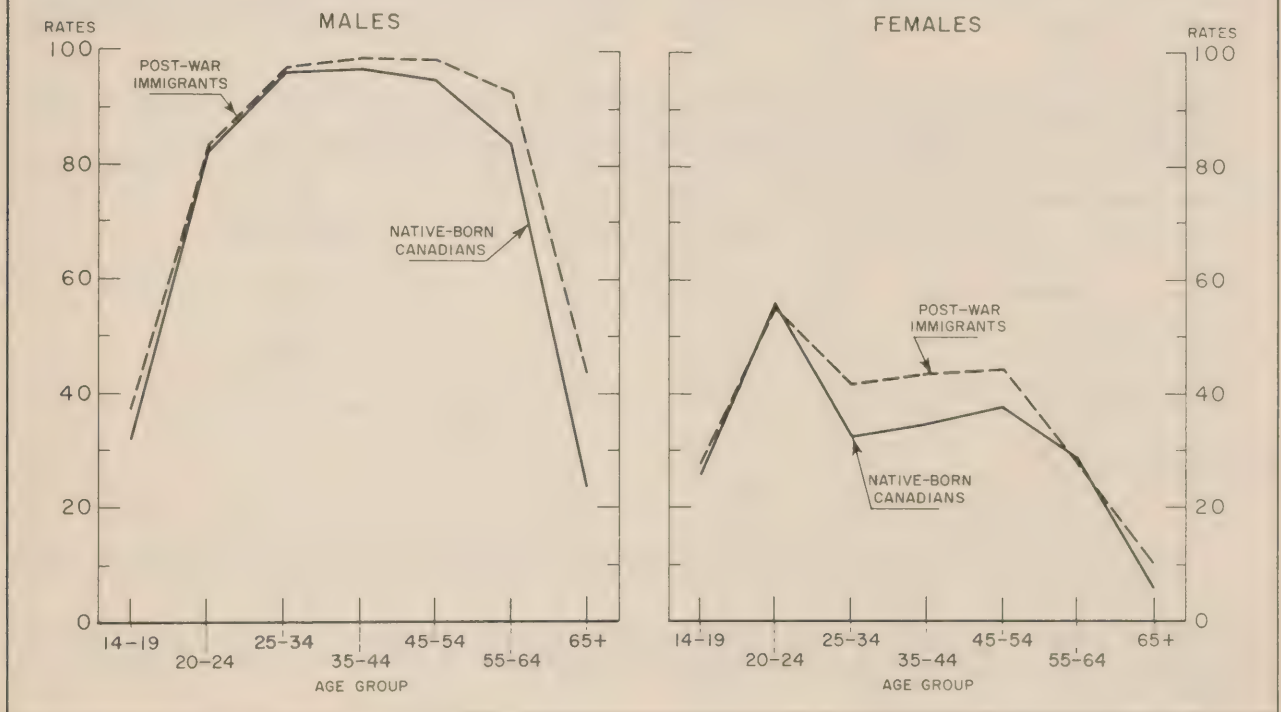


Table 8 shows, for each of the years examined in this study, the actual participation rates of immigrants and non-immigrants, together with an "age-standardised" immigrant participation rate, i.e., one calculated on the basis of what it would have been if the age distribution of immigrants had been the same as that of native-born persons in that year. The difference between the actual and the "standardised" rate is then a measure of the difference between the two population groups after the effect of differing age distributions has been allowed for.¹⁹

The level of detail for the age distributions used in this analysis has been the maximum that the Survey permits; seven age groups for the three years 1956, 1959 and 1962 and ten age groups for 1965 and 1967. However, to present a consistent

series over the eleven years the standardised participation rates for each year are shown based on 7 age groups with, for 1967 only, the rates based on a "10 age group" distribution shown in brackets. The difference between the two standardised rates for 1967 will be discussed below.

Table 8 shows that if post-war immigrant males had had, in any of the years for which the calculations has been made, the same age distribution as native-born persons, then the differences between the labour force participation rates of the two population groups would have been, on the average over the eleven-year period, only 3.8 percentage points compared with an actual difference of 13.0 points.²⁰

¹⁹ See Appendix C for note on standardisation technique.

²⁰ The reverse standardisation, based on the age distribution of post-war immigrants, would have narrowed the gap still further to an average of only 2.8 percentage points. There is therefore some evidence of a slight interaction effect. (See Appendix C.)

At least 70 per cent of the difference between the labour force participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born persons can therefore be explained by differences in the age distributions of the two population groups. Furthermore, the standardised rates obtained in 1967, using 10 age groups

as the basis for standardisation, reduces the gap still further. Since a similar result was obtained for 1965 it seems reasonable to suggest that, if an age distribution based on single years had been available, then even some further narrowing of the difference might have resulted.

TABLE 8. Post-war Immigrants: Actual and Age-standardised¹ Participation Rates, February, 1956 - 67

	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967	1956 standardised on 1967 age distribution
Male						
Post-war immigrants:						
Actual	92.8	91.2	88.9	86.8	88.4	90.5
Standardised native-born persons age distribution ¹	82.9	82.0	80.6	77.6	79.0 (77.5)	—
Native-born Canadians:						
Actual	79.4	78.6	76.8	74.8	73.6	77.1
Female						
Post-war immigrants:						
Actual	35.6	36.7	37.7	37.7	40.2	34.4
Standardised on native-born persons age distribution ¹	31.9	33.1	33.9	34.5	36.1 (35.5)	—
Native-born Canadians:						
Actual	23.1	25.2	27.0	29.1	31.5	22.6

¹ Obtained by multiplying the labour force participation rates for each age group of the post-war immigrant population to the proportion of the native-born persons population in the corresponding age groups and summing over all age groups.

Note: The age distributions used in obtaining standardised participation rates were based on the 7 age groups; 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 and over. For 1967 only the figures in brackets were obtained using 10 age groups: the 15-19 age groups was broken down into 14, 15-16 and 17-19, and the 65 and over age group into 65-69 and 70 and over.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

In the case of females, for whom the average difference in labour force participation rates between the two population groups, over the eleven-year period, was 10.4 percentage points, standardisation still leaves a gap of 6.7 points.²¹ So that whereas, in the case of males, the difference in the age distributions of the respective population groups accounted for at least 70 per cent of the difference in their participation rates, for females only about one third of the difference has been explained in the same way.²² It is evident therefore, that, even after the effect of different age distributions has

been allowed for, a significantly higher proportion of female post-war immigrants are in the labour force compared with native-born women.

So far only the effect of differing age distributions on the respective participation rates of the two population groups has been examined. However, as was seen in Table 2 on page 10, there has been a considerable change over the eleven years within the age distributions of both post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians. There changes were associated, among other things, with the aging of earlier post-war immigrants and the steep rise in the birth rate in Canada which began in the 1940's. The effect of these changes on the labour force participation rates of the two population groups, over the eleven-year period from 1956 to 1967, can be seen by referring to the last column of Table 8. This column shows the proportion, of both males and females and for immigrants and native-born persons,

²¹ The reverse standardisation this time widens the difference to 7.9 percentage points. The interaction effect, referred to in Appendix C is again present, but still not large.

²² As in the case of males, using ten age groups as the basis for standardisation also narrowed the gap in the respective female participation rates in both 1965 and 1967.

who would have been in the labour force in 1956 if their age distributions in that year had been the same as those existing in 1967.

In all four cases the labour force participation rates would have been lower, in 1956, than those actually recorded. This is due to the fact that over the period, for both immigrants and native-born Canadians, the proportions of their populations falling at the extreme ends of the age range had increased, combined with the fact that it is in these age groups (see Table 9) that the labour force participation rates are lowest.

It follows therefore, from the figures in Table 8 and summarised in Table 10, that for males about half of the fall in participation rates in the case of

immigrants and about 40 per cent of that for native-born persons can be explained by changes within their respective age distribution. But it must also follow from this that, even allowing, in the case of post-war immigrants, for the observed but unexplained rise in their overall participation rate between 1965 and 1967, there has been a tendency for the proportion of men who are either working, or looking for work, to decline over time. And it is further evident from Table 9, and the expanded version of this data in Appendix Table D8, that this is due, in particular, to the increase in the number of young persons deferring their entry into the labour force by staying on at school or attending university. Also, among native-born males, there is clearly a reduction in the proportion of older members of the population staying on at work past the age of 65.

TABLE 9. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Labour Force Participation Rates by Broad Age Groups, February, 1956 and 1967

Sex and age	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians	
	1956	1967	1956	1967
Male				
15-24	77.6	59.3	61.2	51.4
25-64	97.7	97.6	94.1	93.7
65 and over	*	41.7	32.2	22.7
Female				
15-24	44.9	41.1	38.1	37.7
25-64	33.3	41.3	21.3	33.8
65 and over	*	*	3.9	6.1

* Participation rates based on labour force estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

The situation among females, is, in one respect, similar to that of males—as noted above they would also have had lower participation rates in 1956, for both immigrants and non-immigrants, if their age distributions in that year had been the same as those existing in 1967. And, similarly, this can be attributed to the relative increase in either, or both, the younger and older members of the population. But, whereas the decline in participation rates of the 14-24 age group among males was the significant factor in further reducing their overall participation rates, a similar, even if smaller decline, in the proportion of 14-24 year old females in the labour force was more than offset (see Tables 9 and 10) by

a rise in the proportion of women aged between 25 and 64 who were either working or looking for work. Perhaps, because of the much higher absolute level of labour force participation among immigrants which obtained in 1956, the subsequent rise over the 11 years for this population group was less than that among native-born females. It is nevertheless evident that the combination of demographic, social and economic forces which have in total contributed to the decline between 1956 and 1967 in the proportion of males in the labour force and, on balance, to the corresponding increase among females, have affected both immigrants and non-immigrants alike.

TABLE 10. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Contribution to Changes in Participation Rates, 1956-67

	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate, February 1956	92.8	35.6	79.4	23.1
Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1956-67 due to:				
Changed age distribution	- 2.3	- 1.2	- 2.3	- 0.5
Changed age specific participation rates	- 2.1	+ 5.8	- 3.5	+ 8.9
Totals	- 4.4	+ 4.6	- 5.8	+ 8.4
Labour force participation rate, February 1967	88.4	40.2	73.6	31.5

Source: Table 8.

Before leaving this section a brief comment would seem to be called for on the special developments in labour force participation rates between February 1965 and February 1967. Although these developments manifested themselves most strikingly in the upturn in the proportion of post-war immigrant males in the labour force, other evidence of change in the operation of the labour market can also be found elsewhere in the statistics (see Appendix Table D8). These are summarised below.

1. The downward trend in the proportion of post-war immigrant males aged 14-24, in the labour force between 1956 and 1965 was reversed between 1965 and 1967.
2. Similarly, the decline in the labour force participation rates in the same age group of native-born males was halted.
3. The increase in the proportion of immigrant females in the labour force between 1965 and 1967 was greater than during the whole of the preceding 9 year period.
4. The absolute increase in the proportion of native-born females in the labour force in the two years 1965 to 1967 was greater than in any of the three preceding intervals of 3 years.

Unfortunately a full examination of these phenomena would require a detailed study of the Canadian economy during the 1960's and this is well beyond the scope of this study. However, the following extract from a paragraph in the Fourth Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada - The Canadian Economy from the 1960's to the 1970's - clearly indicates that the period to 1965

was one in which the slack in the economy was being taken up, and that subsequently the economy has been running close to capacity.

"In the prolonged 1961-66 expansion, there was an extended period of generally good performance on price and cost stability. Only when much of the earlier slack had been removed, and the economy approached close to potential output at the time of the exceptionally rapid expansion in final demand in the latter half of 1965 and early 1966, did increases in prices become persistent and pervasive. These, in turn, were followed by the development of persistent and pervasive increases in labour and other costs."

This situation, undoubtedly, will have had its effect on labour demand and supply but an examination of this will have to be left to another study in this series.

Residence

It was seen earlier (see Appendix Table D5 and Chart 2) that immigrants have not spread themselves over Canada in the same way as native-born Canadians. Relatively more immigrants live in Ontario and British Columbia; relatively fewer elsewhere. Also the concentration of immigrants in urban communities is greater than that of non-immigrants. If the range of jobs available to workers and the total demand for workers is the same in all regions, then, apart from any strong social or religious forces affecting the decisions of persons within the regional population groups to be either working or looking for work, it would make little difference where an immigrant went to in Canada in terms of his or her propensity to be in the labour force. However, these

conditions do not hold. If the regional unemployment rates are any measure (albeit an inverse one) of the demand for manpower then it is all too clear that the situation which has prevailed, in this respect, in the Atlantic provinces over the whole of the post-war period is very different from that for Ontario. And similar comparisons can be made between any two regions. Yet even where the aggregate demand for labour, relative to supply, has been similar—Ontario and the Prairies for example—the industrial mix of these two regions has little in common. In the former the ratio of employment in manufacturing to that in the primary industries is near to four and a half to one while in the Prairies for every one worker in manufacturing there are two in primary activities.

It would be tempting at this stage to suggest that availability of jobs has been the main factor in influencing immigrants in their choice of province

or region. However, Chart 4, on which the indices of the regional concentration²³ of post-war immigrants in February 1967 are plotted against the average post-war unemployment levels²⁴ in each of the regions, shows that although there is some relationship between these two variables, job availability is not the only factor. Climatic conditions, cultural or linguistic attachment to an existing community and type of skills required, as well as aggregate demand, will have all influenced immigrants in their choice of regions. Given, however, that the pattern of immigrant settlement vis-à-vis native-born Canadians is that shown in Chart 2 and in Appendix Table D 5, this section will briefly examine whether the dissimilarity in the regional settlement of the two population groups accounts for any of the remaining difference in their participation rates after the effect of differing age distribution has been allowed for.

CHART—4

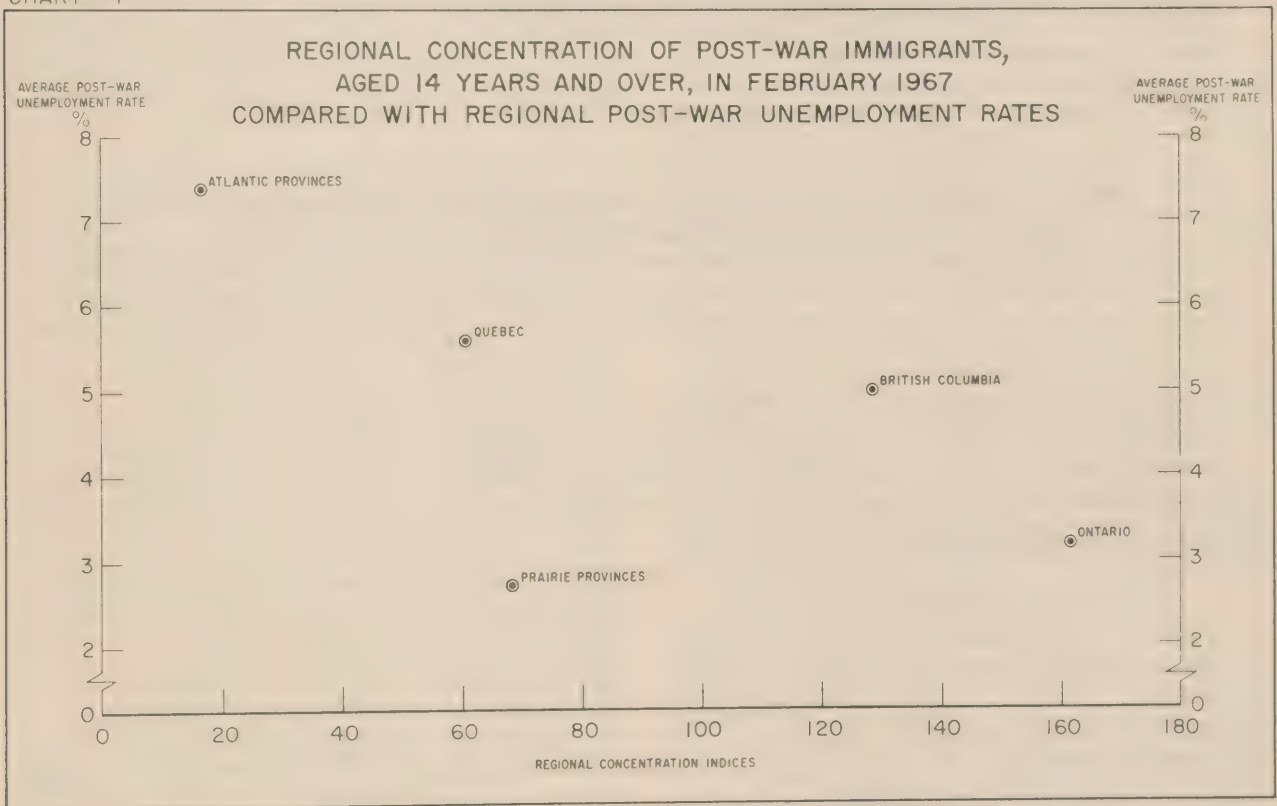


Table 11 shows for 1967 the actual participation rates of immigrants and native-born Canadians in each region together with the immigrant participation rates standardised on the age distributions of native-born Canadians within each region. The age/region standardised rate for all Canada was then obtained by weighting the age standardised participation rates of immigrants for each region by the regional distribution of the native-born Canadian population. Table 12 pulls together the relevant figures from

Table 8 and Table 11, together with the results of similar calculations for earlier years, with respect to age and age/region standardised participation rates.

²³ Obtained by dividing the proportion of post-war immigrants in a region by the proportion of all Canadians in that region.

²⁴ Unweighted averages of the unemployment rates for all years 1946 to 1966 inclusive.

TABLE 11. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Actual and Age-standardised Participation Rates by Region, February, 1967

Region	Male			Female		
	Native-born actual	Post-war immigrants		Native-born actual	Post-war immigrants	
		Actual	Age-standardised ¹		Actual	Age-standardised ¹
Atlantic	65.7	*	*	26.2	*	*
Quebec	75.2	86.5	74.9	30.6	43.3	38.0
Ontario	74.7	89.1	79.2	33.3	40.1	35.0
Prairie	73.5	88.1	75.9	32.7	39.4	35.7
British Columbia	74.0	89.0	76.2	31.7	38.3	32.9
Canada	73.6	88.4	75.7²	31.5	40.2	34.9²

¹ Standardised on the native-born age distribution using 10 age groups.

² Standardised on the native-born age and regional distribution.

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE 12. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Actual, Age-standardised and Age, region-standardised Participation Rates, February, 1956 - 67

	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967
Male					
Post-war immigrants participation rate:					
Actual	92.8	91.2	88.9	86.8	88.4
Age-standardised ¹	82.9	82.0	80.6	77.6	79.0 (77.5)
Age-region-standardised ¹	81.0	82.0	79.8	76.9	76.8 (75.7)
Native-born Canadians participation rate:					
Actual	79.4	78.6	76.8	74.8	73.6
Female					
Post-war immigrants participation rate:					
Actual	35.6	36.7	37.7	37.7	40.2
Age-standardised ¹	31.9	33.1	33.9	34.5	36.1 (35.5)
Age-region-standardised ¹	30.7	32.2	32.7	32.5	35.6 (34.9)
Native-born Canadians participation rate:					
Actual	23.1	25.2	27.0	29.1	31.5

¹ See Table 8 for basis of standardisation. For 1967 the figures in brackets are standardised rates based on 10 age groups.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

The first point to note is that, for 1967, the actual participation rates of post-war immigrants were closer to the native-born participation rates in all the regions, with the exception of males in British Columbia and females in Quebec, than the corresponding figures for Canada as a whole. This,

therefore, supports the view that the differences between the regional distributions of the post-war immigrant and native-born Canadian populations has contributed to the apparent difference in their overall participation rates. And furthermore, for males, the participation rates are widest apart in the two

regions—Ontario and British Columbia—which have the greatest concentration of immigrants. The same situation does not hold in the case of females for whom the highest post-war immigrant participation rate is found in Quebec; a region which not only has one of the lowest native-born female participation rates but which also has a low concentration of immigrants.

However, as noted earlier, before standardising the post-war immigrants participation rates on the native-born regional distribution, the effect of age differences between the two population groups within each region have been removed in order to obtain the **additional** effect of regional disparities.

The effect then of these regional differences in participation rates associated with the regional disparities in the concentration of immigrants relative to native-born persons, summarised in Table 12, is that for all years, except 1959 in the case of males, the age/region standardised participation rates for immigrants are lower than the rates obtained by standardising for age alone and, hence are even closer to the native-born Canadians participation rates.

Unfortunately the depth of this analysis has already stretched the data to the point where further sub-classification, to examine the effect of such factors as differences in the urban concentration of the two population groups, and the differences in their marital status and educational distributions, while at the same time still controlling for age and region, will so reduce the reliability of the estimates used as to make the analysis statistically unsound. On the first of these factors, however, there is evidence²⁵ to show that the propensity to participate in the labour for all sub-groups of the population is highest in urban communities. Insofar, then, that immigrants within each region are concentrated more heavily than native-born persons in the densely populated communities, (see page 12), it is not unreasonable to assume that this would account for some of the remaining unexplained differences in the participation rates of the two population groups. It is also conceivable that, for males, the small remaining differences might be entirely explained by compositional differences—age, residence etc.—which could not be examined because of data limitations. In any case, it must be concluded that male immigrants, although appearing on the surface to have had a much stronger labour force attachment over the whole of the 11-year period examined in this study, do not in fact behave very differently, age for age and region for region from native-born Canadian males.

So far, however, the analysis still suggest that, after the effect of age and regional differences have been removed, proportionately more post-war immigrant females are in the labour force compared to native-born females.

²⁵ See Sylvia Ostry, *Provincial Differences in Labour Force Participation*, one of a series of Labour Force Studies in the 1961 Census Monograph Programme, Ottawa, 1968.

Marital Status

An important fact, not examined yet, but of some significance in its effect on the total level of female participation in the labour force, is the relative proportions of married and single persons in the population. In February, 1967, for example, 46.5 per cent of all single females in Canada were either working or looking for work compared with only 27.5 per cent among married females. And for both marital status groups the percentage of immigrants in the labour force is larger than the corresponding proportions among native-born persons. However, in the absence of a full breakdown of marital status by age too much significance cannot be attached to these figures because the propensity to participate in the labour force for a given marital status group is heavily affected by the age distribution within that group. This is particularly so far married women for whom the presence of young children in the family is a strong factor limiting their freedom to go out to work even if they wished to do so.²⁶

The significance of this in the context of this study is evident, for, as has already been shown, proportionately more immigrants than native-born persons are in the age groups 20-34 (see Appendix Table D4) and this is the age group of married females who are most likely to have young children in the family. Yet, on the other hand, for economic and social reasons, it would be surprising if the family composition of post-war immigrants was identical to that among the native-born, even allowing for their age differences. Post-war immigrants, for example, have on balance tended to come from countries where the ratio of young children to the number of women aged 15-49 is generally lower than that in Canada.²⁷ Also the need for the family to establish themselves financially in a new country will strongly influence their decisions to either defer having children, when none exists, or, where children are already present, to limit the size of their family.

Given these qualifications, however, some points of interest may be noted. It was seen in Table 3 that, throughout the period of this study, the proportion of single persons among the immigrant female population was significantly lower than that among native-born females. And since single women have a generally higher labour force participation rate the combination of these factors is not favourable to a higher overall participation rate among immigrant females. But Table 13, which gives the participation rates of single and married females by region, (see Appendix Table D9 for more detailed data, including figures for males) shows that this demographic effect is mitigated somewhat by the fact that the total participation rate of single immigrant women is higher in comparison with the native-born

²⁶ See Sylvia Ostry, *The Female Worker in Canada*, one of a series of Labour Force Studies in the 1961 Census Monograph Programme, Ottawa 1968.

²⁷ See United Nations, *Demographic Year Book 1965*, Table 8, page 230, Statistical Office of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York.

TABLE 13. Immigrants and Native-born Canadian Females; Labour Force Participation Rates by Region and Marital Status, February, 1967

Region	Single		Married	
	Post-war immigrants	Native-born Canadians	Post-war immigrants	Native-born Canadians
Atlantic	*	38.8	*	21.0
Quebec	62.9	50.8	38.8	20.2
Ontario	48.3	42.5	38.2	30.4
Prairie	48.5	45.0	38.1	28.8
British Columbia	61.7	46.5	33.0	27.1
Canada	52.7	45.9	37.4	25.9

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

A more interesting feature of this table is the observed difference in the participation rates of the two marital status groups between and within regions. And this comparison is particularly significant in the case of Quebec. Compared with other regions this province has the lowest participation rate—20 per cent—for married native-born women. Yet at the same time proportionately more married female immigrants, more single female immigrants and more single native-born females were either working or looking for work in this province than in any other region in Canada. These differences are obviously a reflection of something more than the operations of the local labour market. It is known, for example,²⁸ that the average age of marriage in Quebec is later than in the rest of Canada. Also at the time of the 1961 Census, which also happens to be the mid-point of the period used in this study, the average number of children per family in Quebec was larger than in any other region. The implication of the first of these facts is that relatively more single women in Quebec are 20 years of age and over and are more likely to be in the labour force. While from the latter it can be concluded that the effect of young children in the family, on labour force status, will have had a stronger influence among married women in Quebec than elsewhere in Canada, quite apart from any other differences in social characteristics, or attitudes to working mothers, which may also be present.²⁹ Insofar, however, that immigrants will not have adopted, or are slow to adopt, the social characteristics of the region in which they reside, it seems plausible to suggest that the higher participation rates of post-war immigrant females in Quebec, both married and single, is in part a reflection of the operations of the labour market making up for deficiencies in labour supply caused by the lower participation rates of native-born married females in that province. Unfortunately, it would require a close analysis of much more detailed data to fully substantiate this hypothesis.

²⁸ See *Trends and Factors of Fertility in Canada*, by Jacques Henripin, 1961 Census Monograph, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1968.

²⁹ See Department of Labour, *Women at Work in Canada*, Ottawa, 1958.

The foregoing, then, whilst illustrating and highlighting certain of the differences in labour force participation rates between the two marital status groups among the female population and between immigrants and non-immigrants still does not explain the higher labour force propensity of immigrant females, compared with native-born women, after different age and residence characteristics have been taken into account.

Education

Lastly in this section, dealing with the total labour force and its determinants will be a brief comparison of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians with respect to their educational attainment and labour force attachment. It was seen earlier (see page 13 and Table 5) that the distributions of educational attainment, within the two population groups, shows certain disparities, one with another. Proportionately more immigrants have university degrees and similarly more of them have also completed high school or have at least attended university. Yet, at the same time, about the same proportion in each population group had only elementary schooling or less. However, given that the higher a person's education the more likely it is that he or she will be in the labour force, these differences are such that it would be surprising if they did not give rise to some of the observed disparities between the overall participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians.

Table 14 provides the relevant data, in this respect for February 1967. It can be clearly seen that, particularly for females, the differential between the participation rates at the two extremes in the educational spread is most marked; rising in the case of immigrants from 35 per cent for those with elementary schooling or less to 64 per cent for those holding degrees. The corresponding increase for native-born Canadian females was from 20 to 61 per cent. The main reason for this wider differential among the native-born is that immigrants with only elementary schooling have a much higher propensity to be in the labour force than does the corresponding educational group among the native-born.

TABLE 14. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population, Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Level of Educational Attainment, February, 1967

Level of education	Post-war immigrants			Native-born Canadians		
	Population	Labour force	Labour force participation rates	Population	Labour force	Labour force participation rates
	'000			'000		
Male						
Completed elementary school or less	302	279	92.4	2,324	1,652	71.1
Some high school education	216	170	78.8	2,179	1,529	70.2
Completed high school or attended university ..	229	206	89.9	1,181	956	81.0
University degree	77	73	94.6	289	261	90.3
Totals	824	728	88.4	5,973	4,398	73.6
Female						
Completed elementary school or less	314	109	34.8	2,119	429	20.2
Some high school education	222	78	35.0	2,295	685	29.9
Completed high school or attended university ..	249	120	48.2	1,538	716	46.5
University degree	34	22	64.1	149	91	61.0
Totals	818	329	40.2	6,101	1,921	31.5

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

The participation rates of males are not influenced to anything like the same extent as females by the level of educational attainment. However, after the sharp drop from the high participation rate of male immigrants with elementary schooling or less—92 per cent—to 79 per cent for those with some high school education there is then a pick-up to the near 95 per cent level of labour force participation among those with degrees. Among the native-born males there is little difference between the participation rates of those with elementary schooling or less and some secondary education, but thereafter the rise is similar to that among immigrants.

To assess the impact of these factors—the different distributions of educational attainment and disparities in the levels of labour force participation—on the overall participation rates of the two groups at least one additional factor has to be considered. As with marital status, educational attainment is highly correlated with age and, as has been already noted, there are marked disparities in the age distributions of immigrants and native-born Canadians. Another Study in this Series³⁰ has shown, for example, that the average level of education is reduced in successive age cohorts in the population. And it was seen in an earlier section in this Study that proportionately more native-born persons are in the older age groups.

Table 15 illustrates the results of an attempt to see if education had an independent effect on overall participation rates in February 1967, once the effects of the disparity in the age distributions of the two population groups had been allowed for. The first point to note is that, forgetting age for the moment, standardising post-war immigrants participation rates on the distribution of educational attainment among native-born persons, only reduced their actual rates by 1.5 and 1.3 percentage points for males and females respectively. On the other hand, the effect of the disparities in the age distributions, noted earlier, was 9.4 and 4.1 percentage points. Yet it is obvious that these two effects are not additive, i.e. the educational effect is not independent of age, for from the fourth row of Table 15, it is seen that the age/education standardised rates are no different from the rates obtained by standardising for age alone.

It must therefore be concluded that the apparent additional effect on the disparity between the overall participation rates of the two population groups, due to the differing educational composition of their populations is more illusory than real, because it would appear to be entirely explained by disparities in their respective age distributions. And, since this has already been fully taken into account in an earlier section of this study, the educational effect cannot be used to explain any of the remaining, even if small, differences in the overall participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians.

³⁰ See *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960-65*, op. cit.

TABLE 15. Post-war Immigrants: Actual Participation Rates and Rates Standardised for Educational Attainment and Age and Educational Attainment, February, 1967

	Male	Female
Post-war immigrants participation rates:		
Actual	88.4	40.2
Education-standardised ¹	86.9	38.9
Age-standardised ¹	79.0	36.1
Age education-standardised ¹	79.0	36.0
Native-born persons participation rates:		
Actual	73.6	31.5

¹ Post-war immigrants participation rates standardised on the distributions of educational attainment and age of native-born persons using 7 age groups and 5 educational attainment groups.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

This then concludes the section of this study dealing with the disparities between the labour force participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians. Because of its length a review of the main findings would appear to be called for but this will be left to the end of the study where a brief summary of the whole of this study will be made.

In the final two sections that follow a short analysis will be made of the two components of the labour force, namely the employed and the unemployed. The first, on the employed, will be largely expository and will describe the differences between immigrants and native-born Canadians with respect to their industrial and occupational characteristics.

THE EMPLOYED

Before looking at the relevant employment figures it is necessary to review certain developments in the collection of the statistics during the middle 1960's. It was mentioned at the beginning of this study that a revised weighting pattern was introduced in March 1965 based on the 1961 Census results. In addition, for the period October 1962 to January 1966, coding in the Labour Force Survey by industry and by occupation was reduced to one third of the total records each month. For this reason, employment estimates for industry and occupation were compiled during this period on a three month moving average basis, and since data relating to immigrants was only collected in February of each year (discounting the autumn survey) no reliable employment statistics by industry and occupation, are available for this population subgroup for February 1965. Furthermore, at the same time as new weights were adopted in March 1965, the industrial and occupational groupings were changed to conform to the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification. The combined effect of these several changes in the survey design means that, in addition to having no information for 1965, data on immigrants for February 1966 and 1967 are not strictly comparable with figures for earlier years. (The main historical series of employment statistics were revised in the light of these changes.) However, as was indicated earlier, it is only with regard to the industrial and occupational characteristics of the two population

groups examined in this study that special note has to be taken of this fact.

Industry

From Table 16 it is possible to compare the industrial distributions of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians, by the three main industry groups. More detailed figures for 1967, based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, are found in Appendix Table D 10 but because loss of comparability between 1967 and earlier years increases as the level of disaggregation rises, and also because for earlier years some industrial categories are too small for valid inference, comment in this section will be confined to these three broad groups of industries.

It is first of all important to note that the estimated number of native-born Canadians employed in the primary industries declined from 903 thousand in February 1956 to 604 thousand in 1967—a contraction of close to one third in the eleven-year period which has reduced the primary industry share of employment among non-immigrants from about 19 per cent to 10 per cent. A similar rate of contraction in terms of the proportion of immigrant workers in the primary industries was also evident—from 8½ to 4 per cent—although the actual number of immigrants in these industries appears to have risen slightly.

**TABLE 16. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Employed by Main Industry Groups¹
February, 1956 - 67**

Industry category ²	Post-war immigrants							
	1956		1959		1962		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Primary industries	34	8.5	30	4.9	32	4.6	41	4.1
Secondary industries	202	50.2	295	48.1	311	44.8	451	44.9
Tertiary industries	166	41.3	288	47.0	352	50.6	511	51.0
All industries	402	100.0	613	100.0	695	100.0	1,003	100.0
	Native-born Canadians							
	1956		1959		1962		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Primary industries	903	18.9	755	15.4	707	13.7	604	10.1
Secondary industries	1,460	30.5	1,511	30.8	1,490	29.0	1,712	28.6
Tertiary industries	2,420	50.6	2,634	53.8	2,948	57.3	3,661	61.3
All industries	4,783	100.0	4,900	100.0	5,145	100.0	5,977	100.0

¹ Primary industries include agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, mining and quarrying. Secondary industries comprise manufacturing and construction, and tertiary industries include transportation, public utilities, trade, finance, and insurance, and services. Figures for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years: See footnote ².

² Estimates for 1956, 1959 and 1962 based on 1948 Standard Industrial Classification; those for 1967 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

The proportion of native-born Canadians working in the secondary industries, manufacturing and construction, has scarcely changed in eleven years, falling from 30.5 per cent in 1956 to 28.6 per cent in 1967; but, for immigrants the corresponding proportion in these industries has fallen from over 50 per cent, to 45 per cent. For both population groups, therefore, the relative growth in employment has been in the tertiary industries. By the early 1960's this group of industries employed more than half of all immigrant workers compared with only a little over two fifths in 1956. Among the native-born workers, over half of whom were already employed in this sector by 1956, the increase has been just as rapid and today 6 out of every 10 native-born workers are employed in the tertiary industries.

Some notion of the disparities between immigrants and native-born Canadians can be seen in more detail from Table 17 which refers to the position as at February 1967. This table shows the concentration indices of post-war immigrants (for definition see footnote attached to the table). Indices of over 100 indicate that the proportion of immigrants in a given industry is greater than that of the proportion of all workers in that same industry, the reverse situation holds for values less than 100. In the former group are construction, manufacturing and the service industries, in that order, while in all other industries immigrants are under-represented, most markedly so in agriculture, followed closely by the other primary industries.

TABLE 17. Post-war Immigrants' Industrial Concentration Indices, February, 1967

Industry category (1960 Industrial Classification)	Total Canadian employment	Post-war immigrants Concentration Indices ¹
	'000	
Agriculture	437	40.6
Other primary	208	44.0
Manufacturing	1,746	141.0
Construction	415	161.9
Transportation and communication	629	56.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,168	79.6
Finance	298	97.4
Services	1,655	105.7
Public administration	422	55.2
Totals	6,980	100.0

¹ Concentration indices are obtained by dividing the proportion of all immigrants in a given industry by the proportion of all Canadians in that same industry and multiplying by 100.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

Occupation

Occupational selection has been a principle of Canadian immigration policy throughout the post-war period. For instance "in the immediate post-war years, the only immigrants who were admissible to Canada, by and large, other than the preferred classes, were agricultural and farm workers. Many people who were not farmers at all undertook to come to Canada as farmers, because this was the only circumstance under which they were admissible".³¹ In the mid "fifties" the policy was oriented to occupational selection of unsponsored immigrants, except from United Kingdom, France and United States, in the light of the domestic market conditions. The success of the policy, by which special encouragement was given to skilled and professional workers, can be judged from the fact that whereas professional workers among immigrants, "destined to the labour force", were only about 4 per cent of the total in 1950, this proportion had risen to nearly one quarter by 1966. The pattern of "intended occupation" of immigrants over the post-war period is shown in Appendix Table D 11.

It cannot be inferred from the table, however, that immigrants' occupational attachment today is a good reflection of the distribution of their intended

³¹ Department (official) testimony on November 29, 1966 before the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Immigration, page 57. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1966.

occupations at the time of their arrival in Canada. Many of the earlier "farmers" will have left farming as soon as their qualifying period of work in that industry had been completed; the occupational mix of immigrants who subsequently left Canada will not necessarily have been the same as those who remained; and the immigrant children who were under the age of 14 at the time of their arrival in Canada and who have subsequently entered the labour force will again not necessarily have the same occupational distribution as immigrants who were adults on arrival into the country. In addition the operations of the labour market will have given rise to some occupational mobility among both immigrants and native-born Canadians.

For these several reasons, therefore, a study of changes in the occupational distribution of post-war immigrants, and the associated comparison with that of native-born persons has to be made on the basis of questions added to the DBS Monthly Labour Force Surveys. But for reasons already mentioned this has been frustrated by changes made in the industrial and occupational classification in 1965. And, whereas the revisions to the industrial coding were largely within the broad industrial groups, those for occupation were sufficient to require some adjustment to be made to earlier figures to provide data comparable with the most recent statistics.

This adjustment was made to data only for February 1956. Table 18 then provides a comparison between immigrants and native-born Canadians with

**TABLE 18. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Employed by Broad Occupational Groups¹
February 1956 and 1967**

Occupation category (1961 classification)	Post-war immigrants			
	1956 adjusted		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%
White-collar occupations	171	42.3	525	52.4
Blue-collar occupations	190	47.0	421	42.0
Transportation and communication	12	3.0	24	2.3
Primary occupations	31	7.7	33	3.3
Totals	404	100.0	1,003	100.0
	Native-born Canadians			
	1956 adjusted		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%
White-collar occupations	2,231	46.6	3,362	56.1
Blue-collar occupations	1,347	28.1	1,713	28.7
Transportation and communication	371	7.7	379	6.4
Primary occupations	846	17.7	523	8.8
Totals	4,795	100.0	5,977	100.0

¹ **White-collar occupations** include managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, service and recreation; **blue-collar occupations** comprise craftsman, production process and related workers and labourers and unskilled workers (other than in the primary sector); **primary occupations** include farmers and farm workers, loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, miners, quarrymen and related workers.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

respect to their occupational distributions for the two years 1956 and 1967. Because of the close correspondence between the proportions of workers in primary industries and those with primary occupations the figures in this table are similar to those in Table 16 for this same sector of the economy. The most significant occupational developments relating to immigrants during the eleven-year period were the decline in the blue-collar occupation's share from 47.0 per cent to 42.0 per cent, and the marked rise in the proportion of white-collar workers among immigrants, from 42.3 to 52.4 per cent. Among native-born Canadians 56.1 per cent of all workers were in white-collar occupations in February 1967 nearly 10 percentage points above the proportion in 1956, but there has been no decline in the proportion in blue-collar occupations; in terms of percentage distributions white-collar occupations have gained almost entirely at the expense of primary occupations.

Despite these shifts, however, it is clear that the occupational distribution of post-war immigrants remains significantly different from that of native-born Canadians, even when comparing data for these very broad occupational groupings.

A finer occupational breakdown is given in Table 19 relating to the position as at February 1967. The concentration ratios have been calculated, and should be interpreted in the same way as those for industry given in Table 17.³² Thus it can be seen that immigrants are more concentrated compared with native-born Canadians, among craftsmen, professional workers and in the service occupations, and least concentrated in the primary, transport and communication occupations.

³² See Appendix Table D 12 for figures used to obtain the concentration indices.

TABLE 19. Post-war Immigrants' Occupational Concentration Indices, February, 1967

Occupation category (1961 classification)	Total Canadian employment	Post-war immigrants concentration indices ¹
Managerial.....	681	82.0
Professional and technical.....	913	115.4
Clerical.....	1,012	80.9
Sales.....	472	69.2
Service and recreation.....	809	111.0
Transportation and communication.....	403	40.6
Primary occupations.....	556	41.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers.....	1,852	138.8
Other.....	282	127.7
Totals.....	6,980	100.0

¹ For method of calculation see footnote Table 17.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

THE UNEMPLOYED

An examination of the unemployment statistics pertaining to the two groups can give an insight into their relative position in this respect. It should again be noted, however, that seasonal adjustments of the data could not be made because immigrants are identified in the survey in only two months, *viz.*, February and September, and in this study, for reasons already mentioned, only the February figures have been used. From this it should not be inferred that seasonal unemployment does not enter into unemployment estimates for February or that such seasonal unemployment will affect both population groups alike.

The unemployment situation among immigrants, compared with native-born Canadians over the period of this study is given in Table 20. Because estimates for female immigrants are too small for valid inferences to be drawn, those for males only are shown in the table. It is significant that from 1956 to 1962 proportionately more immigrants than native-born were out of a job but by 1965 the situation had been reversed and although the gap had nearly closed again, relatively more native-born males were looking for jobs in February 1967.

TABLE 20. Immigrants and Native-born Canadian Males: Unemployment Rates, February, 1956-67

	Immigrants					Native-born Canadians				
	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967
Unemployed.....	25	64	64	33	43	277	448	448	305	280
Labour force.....	317	498	542	623	728	3,931	4,075	4,172	4,263	4,396
Unemployment rate..... %	7.9	12.9	11.8	5.3	5.9	7.0	11.0	10.7	7.2	6.4

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

These figures are obviously affected by the industrial and regional distributions of the two population groups. The first of these factors could be examined by considering unemployment rates calculated from the number unemployed classified by industry of last employment and the number currently employed in that industry. This information is not available for immigrants and native-born Canadians separately, so instead standardised unemployment rates were obtained for the two population groups by applying the national "industrial" unemployment rates to the two industrial distributions of workers. The result of this exercise, which was done using first quarter, 1967, unemployment rates applied to the distribution of workers in February 1967 shows that immigrants have an unfavourable industrial mix in terms of their propensity to be unemployed, and that this is largely due to the higher concentration of immigrants in the construction industry.

So far, then, this brief analysis suggests that the lower unemployment rates of post-war immigrants, in recent years, have been obtained in spite of an unfavourable industrial mix. While this may be so it ignores the effect of regional disparities among the two populations.

Unfortunately this second effect cannot be examined independently of the industrial mix. What follows, therefore, is an examination of the regional effect alone whilst remembering that this will include the effect of industrial mix noted above. Yet here again limitations in the data do not permit a full analysis. Even taking the combined male and female

unemployment rates, only the estimate of immigrants unemployment in Ontario is statistically sound. For this region the immigrant unemployment rate is 5.1 per cent compared with only 3.3 per cent for native-born Canadians. However, since labour force estimates of immigrants, by region, are reliable, as are the unemployment estimates of native-born persons, the native-born unemployment rate has been standardised on the regional labour force distribution of post-war immigrants. The result of this calculation is that, compared with an actual rate of 5.4 per cent in February 1967, native-born Canadians would have had only 4.4 per cent unemployed in that month if they had had the same regional distribution as post-war immigrants.

It must therefore be concluded that, at least in February, 1967, the lower unemployment rate of post-war immigrants was due to a very favourable regional distribution, only partially offset by an unfavourable industrial mix, and that if it were not for this, proportionately more immigrants than native-born Canadians would have been looking for work.

One special factor affecting the immigrants position in terms of employment appears to be a lack of familiarity, soon after their arrival, with the Canadian labour market and employment conditions. It is, therefore, worthwhile to see if there is any association between the dates of arrival, or "period of immigration", and the level of unemployment for the immigrants of a particular period at certain successive points of time. Data in this respect are presented in Table 21.

TABLE 21. Unemployment Rates of Total Canada and of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, February, 1961 - 67

Year	Post-war immigrants by period of immigration			Total Canada
	1946 - 58	1959 and later	Total post-war period	
	per cent			
1961	11.7	16.7 ¹	12.2 ¹	11.3
1962	8.6	13.9 ¹	9.4 ¹	9.1
1963	7.8	9.2 ¹	8.0 ¹	8.4
1964	5.2	8.6 ¹	5.8 ¹	7.0
1965	4.4	4.8 ¹	4.5 ¹	5.8
1966	3.7	3.9 ¹	3.8 ¹	5.0
1967	4.1	7.2	5.1	5.4

¹ It may be noted that these figures for specific years account for some fractions of the immigrants of the period who were in the labour market by February of that year.

Source; DBS Labour force Survey.

In Table 21 the unemployment position of immigrants who came into Canada in the periods 1946-58 and 1959-67 are compared during the present decade starting from February 1961. Also presented are the overall unemployment rates of these immigrants and of the total Canadian labour force. It is seen that the unemployment rates of earlier immigrants fell in each year from 11.7 per cent in February 1961 to 3.7 per cent in 1966, followed by an increase to 4.1 per cent in 1967. This pattern follows closely that of total unemployment in Canada over the 7 years, particularly to 1963. However, in later years the earlier post-war immigrants have fared somewhat better as regards unemployment than the rest of the Canadian labour force. In 1961 and 1962 unemployment rates of the most recent group of immigrants were noticeably higher than those of both earlier immigrants and the national rate. Subsequently, the situation among this group of immigrant improved at a faster rate than did that of earlier immigrants, and by 1966 the disparity had virtually disappeared. But in February 1967, by which time the economic climate had worsened, and when unemployment was rising, the most recent immigrants appear to have been hardest hit. In the twelve months from February

1966 to February 1967 the proportion of the 1958-67 immigrants labour force out of work had risen from 3.9 to 7.2 per cent, compared with a national increase from 5.0 to 5.4 per cent and for earlier post-war immigrants from 3.7 to 4.1 per cent.

It can, however, be concluded that the unemployment situation among post-war immigrants in total has been generally in line with that for the country as a whole during the 1960's. Immigrants who have been in the country for only a few years have obviously had greater difficulty in finding and keeping jobs as evidenced by the significantly higher unemployment rates of the 1958-67 immigrants in 1961 and 1962. An improvement in economic conditions over the middle years of the period was reflected in the immigrants' economic position in the job market. But it is further evident that, by February 1967 new immigrants were finding the labour market situation very different from that of only a year or two earlier. Over one in ten of all immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1965 and February 1967, and who wanted to work, were without a job at the end of that period.

SUMMARY

In the 21 years from the beginning of 1946 to the end of 1966 nearly two million seven hundred thousand immigrants came to Canada. In 1967 over two hundred thousand more arrived and at the time of publication the grand total of all post-war immigrants will likely have passed the three million mark.

But not all new arrivals stay in Canada. Only about 75 per cent of immigrants remain in the country for more than six years. Further, some of the earlier post-war immigrants will have died so that the present immigrant population is somewhat lower than the cumulative total of immigrant arrivals.

Yet, by February 1967, it is estimated, from the DBS Monthly Labour Force Survey, that 12 per cent of the Canadian population, aged 14 years and over, and over 14 per cent of the Canadian labour force were post-war immigrants.

The study shows that post-war immigrants differ from native-born persons (including earlier immigrants) with respect to their sex, age and marital status distributions, their standard of education and where they live. Thus there are more immigrant males than females while the reverse of this situation holds among native-born persons. There are proportionately fewer immigrants in the older age groups, and while relatively more immigrant males are single, relatively more immigrant females are married.

On average immigrants are better educated, they are most highly concentrated in Ontario (57 per cent of them live in this province compared with only 30 per cent of the native-born) and tend, more so than the native-born, to live in the densely populated communities. British Columbia has also attracted proportionately more immigrants than native-born

Canadians but in all other regions post-war immigrants are under-represented—most noticeably so in the Atlantic Provinces. Between only one and two per cent of immigrants reside in these provinces compared with nearly 11 per cent of other Canadians.

These differences, in the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the two populations account for much of the observed disparity in the propensity of post-war immigrants to be in the labour force compared with native-born Canadians. Thus, although over 88 per cent of immigrant males, aged 14 years and over, were in the labour force, in February 1967, compared with less than 74 per cent of native-born males, about three quarters of this difference is due to disparities in the age distributions of the two population groups, and at least another 10 per cent to the "favourable" regional mix of immigrant settlement vis-à-vis that of the native-born. It was seen, therefore, considering that immigrants are also favourably located in terms of employment opportunity, due to their greater concentration in urban centres, that age for age and region for region the proportion of post-war immigrant males in the labour force is much the same as that for native-born persons.

The situation among females is not so clear. No more than about 60 per cent of the difference between the participation rates of immigrant and non-immigrant females is due to age and regional factors. So that even allowing for some additional residence effect and considering the marital status differences between the two population groups it must be concluded that immigrant females do have a higher propensity to be in the labour force. This perhaps could be explained in terms of the greater

need for immigrant families to establish themselves financially in a new country but in the absence of such data this hypothesis has had to be left untested.

Considering the trend in labour force participation rates over the period of this study, 1956 to 1967, all the evidence suggests that those social and economic factors such as the trend towards earlier retirement, deferral of entry into the labour force to obtain more schooling and increasing participation of married women, which have led to a decline in the proportion of males in the labour force on the one hand, and to the corresponding rise in the proportion of females on the other, have affected both immigrants and non-immigrants alike.

The last two sections in this study looked at the employed and the unemployed—the two components of the labour force. It was seen here that the industrial and occupational mix of immigrant workers differs significantly from that of native-born persons. Although, in February 1967, over half of all workers in both population groups are found in the tertiary industries (transportation, public utilities, trade, finance, etc.) only 51 per cent of immigrants are employed in these industries, compared with 61 per cent of the native-born. Immigrants are also less concentrated in the primary industries. This underrepresentation of immigrants in the primary and tertiary sectors of the economy is made up for by their relatively greater concentration in manufacturing and construction—industries in which 45 per cent of all immigrants work compared with 29 per cent of non-immigrants.

As would be expected an associated pattern is evident between the two occupational distributions. Relatively more immigrants are in blue-collar jobs; relatively fewer in white-collar and primary occupations. But for both immigrants and non-immigrants over half of all workers in February 1967 held white-collar positions—52 and 56 per cent respectively and in each case this was about 10 percentage points higher than 11 years earlier in February 1956.

On the whole, over the eleven-year period examined in this study, immigrants do not appear to have fared very much worse than native-born Canadians in terms of their likelihood of being employed. There is some evidence to show that, in the first few years after their arrival in Canada, immigrants experience greater difficulty in finding and holding jobs. Neither is the industrial mix of immigrants favourable to job security. But because immigrants are highly concentrated in Ontario, where unemployment rates are among the lowest in Canada, this has cancelled out some of the adverse factors affecting immigrants in respect to their unemployment situation. However, the recent easing in the demand for workers which has given rise to an increase in unemployment rates in 1966 and 1967 has had a deterrent effect on the ability of the most recent immigrants to find jobs. In February 1967 over 10 per cent of all immigrants who had arrived in Canada in the preceding two years, and who wanted to work, were looking for jobs, compared with an "all Canadian" rate of 5.4 per cent.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

A. EXPLANATORY NOTE AND DEFINITIONS

The data in this report, other than that obtained from the Department of Manpower and Immigration and from the 1961 Census, were collected by means of supplementary questions added to the Monthly Labour Force Survey in February of each year. The supplementary questions leading to the provision of data on post-war immigrants were "In what country were you born?" and "In what year did you migrate to Canada?". In addition, the February 1967 and some earlier schedules of the labour force survey contained the question "How far did this person go in school?" and this yielded data on the educational attainments of the two groups.

Thus while the Labour Force Survey data provided the main body of information for this study, the annual reports and statistics published, as well as those especially compiled for this study, by the Department of Manpower and Immigration have also been used.

With definitional and other changes, the Labour Force Survey data for total Canada were revised in 1958 and again in March 1965. Similar revisions were not made in the immigrants' statistics. Hence, the data relating to immigrants as well as native-born Canadians used in this study are from the original monthly issues of the Labour Force Survey and its unpublished figures pertaining to immigrants. Care has been taken to adjust the data in terms of conceptual, classification and weight changes,³³ wherever necessary.

Scope of Monthly Labour Force Survey

In the Monthly Labour Force Survey, interviews are carried out in approximately 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country.³⁴ The sample used in this survey has been designed to represent all persons in the population, 14 years

of age and over, residing in Canada with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions, and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over. Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. This aspect is discussed further under the heading "Reliability of Estimates".

Definitions

The following are definitions of terms used in this study other than those for post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians which were defined at the beginning of the study.

Labour force. — The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed. — The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed. — The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the labour force. — Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those; going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

³³ For instance, prior to September 1960, temporarily laid off persons were counted among "persons with jobs" composed of two segments — "at work" and "not at work". But since then the temporarily laid off persons were excluded from this category and included in the category of "unemployed". The relevant data have been adjusted by transferring the figures of temporarily laid off persons from the category "persons with jobs" to the category "persons without jobs and seeking work" for the earlier two points of time, i.e., February 1956 and the same month of 1959. This has made the figures uniform in terms of the "unemployed" as defined in the next section.

Similarly, with regard to the February 1966 occupational data, it may be stated that since March '65, the Labour Force Survey estimates have been freshly weighted taking account of the 1961 Census count of population, and the occupational classification has been converted from the same month of March in terms of the 1961 Census classification of occupations. Using the February 1962 data which were available on the unrevised as well as revised basis, suitable adjustments have been made in the occupational data for February 1956.

³⁴ For a comprehensive description of the design of the Monthly Labour Force Survey see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canadian Labour Force Survey—Methodology* Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

Levels of Education Used in the Report

Some primary school education or less.—This category includes persons with no schooling or reporting a few months only, and persons who started school but did not complete elementary education, which is Grade 8 for all provinces except Quebec where there are 7 years in the primary division. In a few cities where there are junior high schools, grades up to Grade 8, except in Quebec, were considered elementary.

Completed primary school education.—This category includes persons who completed Grade 8 (or Grade 7 in Quebec).

Some high school education.—This category includes persons who started but did not complete high school. High schools include all technical high

schools and commercial high schools and the first four years of the classical colleges in Quebec and the primary, complementary and superior divisions, which are also in Quebec.

Completed high school education.—This category includes persons who completed high school. In Quebec the completion of superior division would be necessary to complete high school.

Some university education.—This category includes persons who attended any courses in regular universities and colleges at the university level but did not obtain a university degree.

University degree.—This category includes persons who obtained a university degree such as B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.D., etc.

B. RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error, and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

C. METHODOLOGY

Standardisation

Throughout this study a statistical technique known as standardisation has been used when comparing the labour force participation rates of immigrants and non-immigrants or the participation rates of the same population group at two points in time. It is not the purpose of this note to give a full description of the technique but rather to outline the use of it in the particular context of this study and to mention some of the problems encountered. To do this one example will be used: the problem of removing the effect of differing age distributions when comparing the labour force participation rates of the two populations.

It will be remembered that male immigrants in 1967 had an overall participation rate (the total labour force divided by the total population 14 years of age and over) some 14 percentage points higher than that of non-immigrants—88 per cent against 74

per cent. But together with other characteristics of a population it is known that the likelihood of a person being at work or looking for work is related in some way to the age of that person. Thus, young people in their late teens are more likely to still be pursuing some course of formal education with the result that it is less likely that they are in the labour force. Similarly, after a certain age workers retire from the labour force and while the age at which an individual retires completely from working, in the labour force sense, is very much a personal decision based on health and financial circumstances, the statistics show that it is after the age of 55 or so that there is a noticeable fall off in the age specific participation rates.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that, even if age for age there is no difference in the participation rates of two populations, but one population has a relatively high proportion of its members in the younger and older age groups, then its overall

participation rate (defined above) will be the lower of the two. This is essentially the situation which obtains in the case of post-war immigrant and native-born Canadian males. The technique of standardisation then is one which simply says that if labour force participation is associated with age (or any other social or demographic characteristic) then compare the participation rates of the two populations by relating their age specific participation rates to some standard age distribution. The resultant aggregate difference is then one which can only be ascribed to either behavioural differences or to other compositional differences (including more detailed age) not specifically accounted for in analysis.

However, a new question has now to be asked which is "what standard age distribution should be used?". In the problems encountered in the study the participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born persons could have been standardised on either the age distribution of post-war immigrants or native-born persons. Indeed, there is no reason why the basis of standardisation should not have been on "all Canada" age distribution, i.e. one obtained by combining the age distributions of the two population groups. In certain circumstances it might even be desirable to standardise on a distri-

bution completely unrelated to the two or more populations under comparison. However, it is important to note that, whatever the basis of standardisation, this determines the interpretation to be placed on the results—and the different results will not always lead to the same conclusion.

Thus if the participation rates of post-war immigrants and native-born Canadians are standardised on the age distribution of native-born persons this is effectively asking the question "What would the participation rate of post-war immigrants be if they had the same age distribution as native-born persons?". The answer to this question would then be compared with the actual overall participation rate of native-born Canadians. If, on the other hand, the basis of standardisation is the age distribution of post-war immigrants this would arise if the question asked, and the resultant comparison, were of the same form as those above but with the position of the two populations reversed.

To see why these two approaches will not necessarily lead to the same conclusion being drawn the following simple example is given using two hypothetical distributions, denoted as (A) and (B), for which data is assumed to be available for three age groups.

Age group (1)	Population (A)		Population (B)	
	Age distribution (2)	Participation rate (3)	Age distribution (4)	Participation rate (5)
	per cent			
1	20.0	45.0	20.0	50.0
2	50.0	95.0	70.0	90.0
3	30.0	25.0	10.0	30.0
Totals	100.0	64.0	100.0	76.0

The overall participation rate of population (B) is seen to be 12 percentage points above that of population (A), but since both the age distributions and the age specific participation rates of the two populations differ it is not immediately possible to see how much of the difference is due to each of these two factors.

Consider first of all the outcome of an exercise which standardised the participation rates of both populations on the age distribution of population (A). The overall participation rate of population (A), of course, remains the same at 64 per cent, but applying the participation rates of population (B)—Column 5—to the age distribution of population (A)—Column 2—reduces the overall participation rate of population (B) from 76 per cent to the standardised rate of 64 per cent, i.e. the same as the actual rate of population (A). It could, therefore, be concluded that the original difference in the overall participation rates was entirely due to differences in the age distributions.

However, when the basis of standardisation is changed to the age distribution of population (B) the standardised participation rate of population (A), obtained by applying the figures in Column 3 to those in Column 4, becomes 78 per cent compared to the actual overall rate of population (B) of 76 per cent. It could, therefore, be concluded, from this analysis, that instead of being 12 percentage points lower, the overall participation rate of population (A) is in fact some 2 percentage points higher than that of population (B).

It is, of course, for the analyst to decide, in the context of the study being undertaken, whether a conclusion that either no difference exists, or one of only 2 percentage points, is really worth worrying about—particularly since it is clear, from the above example that, in both instances, all of the apparent difference of 12 percentage points can be explained by the disparity in the age distributions of the two populations.

The reason for the discrepancy between the two approaches to standardisation can be described as the effect of "interaction" between the differences in the age distributions and differences between participation rates. To see why this is so the following figures have been obtained from the preceding table.

Age group	Difference between age distributions (col. 4 - col. 2)	Difference between participation rates (col. 5 - col. 3)
1	0.0	+ 5.0
2	+ 20.0	- 5.0
3	- 20.0	+ 5.0

By multiplying these differences for each age group, adding and then dividing by 100 it is seen that the interaction effect to equal to minus 2 percentage points which is the difference between the two results obtained earlier.

In many applications this interaction effect is small relative to the original difference under investigation, and this was generally the case in the study (see footnotes ¹⁷ and ¹⁸), but it is nevertheless desirable that both standardisations should be carried out to see if this is so. Furthermore, it will be obvious from the above that, where a multiplicity of factors are being examined at the same time, the number of possible interaction effects will also multiply.

Throughout this study the age, regional and educational distributions used to obtain the standardised rates were those of native-born Canadians. This was desirable for a number of reasons. Firstly because the sampling error of the estimates for this population group were lower than for post-war immigrants, and also because the native-born distributions were more typical of Canada as a whole. In any case the object of the study was to see if immigrants were different from native-born Canadians and not the other way round.

Median Years of School Completed

The median year of school completed is that year which divides the population group in half with one half having completed more schooling and one half having completed less schooling than the median. To calculate the median years of schooling com-

pleted it is necessary to make some judgements in the selection of the class limits because the number of years required to complete certain levels of education are not uniform throughout Canadian provinces. In the first study in this series - "Education Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force: 1960 - 1965" - by Frank J. Whittingham, certain class limits were used to calculate median years of schooling which gave a range of years to both the completed elementary school education and completed high school education classes. This was felt necessary at the time because "completed elementary school", for example, could refer to 7 years of schooling in Quebec and 8 years in other provinces. While "completed secondary school" may be a correct answer even when it refers to either 11, 12, or 13 years depending on the province, even though it follows from this that there is a necessary difference in the actual level of educational attainment achieved.

However, it is now felt, because most medians will be found in the range of educational attainment that falls between these two classes (i.e. some secondary schooling), that it is preferable to concentrate on defining this group. The medians for this study therefore have been calculated on the assumption that the terms "completed elementary schooling" and "completed secondary schooling" refer to a fixed number of years (obtained by an approximate weighting of the relevant levels for each province). The result of this exercise is that the term "some secondary schooling" in this study has a range of 7.75 to 12.25 years compared with 8.5 to 11.5 years in the earlier study. It is felt that the merit of the new approach is that a student who, if the actual years of education were available, was at the top end of the "some secondary schooling" class, would be from a province where 13 years of schooling was necessary to complete secondary schooling and he or she would therefore have obtained 12 or a little over 12 years of education. Similarly a person whose education was terminated at the bottom end of this class would most likely have come from Quebec and may not have even completed their eighth year of schooling.

It therefore provides a more sensitive measure of educational attainment in what is the critical class ranges when calculating medians.

TABLE D 1. Immigrants by Ethnic Origin, 1946-66

No.	Ethnic origin	1946 - 50			1951 - 55		
		From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total
1	A. Western and Northern Europeans No.	234,412	37,010	271,422	491,036	38,781	529,817
2	%	60.6	84.4	63.1	65.9	82.7	66.9
3	(i) British ¹ No.	171,840	24,688	196,528	195,865	24,771	220,636
4	%	44.4	56.3	45.7	26.3	52.8	27.9
5	(ii) Other Western ² No.	56,892	10,460	67,352	267,941	11,687	279,628
6	%	14.7	23.9	15.6	36.0	24.9	35.3
7	(iii) Northern Europeans ³ No.	5,680	1,862	7,542	27,230	2,323	29,553
8	%	1.5	4.2	1.8	3.6	5.0	3.7
9	B. Southern Europeans ⁴ No.	25,685	1,298	26,983	137,186	1,688	138,874
10	%	6.6	3.0	6.3	18.4	3.6	17.5
11	C. Eastern Europeans No.	102,802	2,074	104,876	83,509	2,535	86,044
12	%	26.6	4.8	24.4	11.2	5.4	10.9
13	(i) Russians and Ukanians No.	25,791	456	26,247	16,257	435	16,692
14	%	6.7	1.0	6.1	2.2	0.9	2.1
15	(ii) Other East Europeans ⁵ No.	77,011	1,618	78,629	67,252	2,100	69,352
16	%	19.9	3.7	18.3	9.0	4.5	8.8
17	D. Latin Americans ⁶ No.	11	9	20	34	24	58
18	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
19	E. Arabs ⁷ No.	284	99	383	1,366	142	1,508
20	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
21	F. Armenians, Turks and Iranians No.	103	14	117	593	48	641
22	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	G. Jews No.	19,697	2,772	22,469	17,777	3,068	20,845
24	%	5.1	6.3	5.2	2.4	6.5	2.6
25	H. East Indians and Allied Groups ⁸ No.	315	41	356	824	13	837
26	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
27	I. Chinese No.	2,640	14	2,654	11,464	60	11,524
28	%	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.5
29	J. Japanese No.	28	9	37	223	11	234
30	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	K. Negroes No.	566	381	947	840	420	1,260
32	%	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
33	L. Others ⁹ No.	13	112	125	159	129	288
34	%	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
35	Totals No.	386,556	43,833	430,389	745,011	46,919	791,930
36	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

² Includes Belgian, French, German, Luxemburger, Netherlander, Austrian and Swiss.

³ Includes Islandic, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish.

⁴ Includes Greek, Italian, Maltese, Spanish and Portuguese.

⁵ Includes Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian and Yugoslavic.

⁶ Comprises Mexicans only.

⁷ Includes Arab, Egyptian, Lebanese and Syrian.

TABLE D 1. Immigrants by Ethnic Origin, 1946-66

1956-60			1961-65			1966			1946-66			No.
From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	
425,276	44,783	470,059	193,735	51,066	244,801	86,041	14,205	100,246	1,430,500	185,845	1,616,345	1
58.4	82.6	60.0	44.4	81.6	49.1	48.5	81.1	51.5	57.8	82.6	59.9	2
230,983	28,021	259,004	124,637	31,115	155,752	63,124	8,381	71,505	786,449	116,976	903,425	3
31.7	51.7	33.1	28.6	49.7	31.2	35.6	47.9	36.7	31.8	52.0	33.5	4
166,073	13,969	180,042	61,582	16,636	78,218	20,241	4,839	25,080	572,729	57,591	630,320	5
22.8	25.8	23.0	14.1	26.6	15.7	11.4	27.6	12.9	23.2	25.6	23.4	6
26,220	2,793	31,013	7,516	3,315	10,831	2,676	985	3,661	71,322	11,278	82,600	7
3.9	5.1	4.0	1.7	5.3	2.2	1.5	5.6	1.9	2.9	5.0	3.1	8
186,760	2,400	189,160	154,143	3,158	157,301	55,425	826	56,251	559,199	9,370	568,569	9
25.6	4.4	24.2	35.3	5.0	31.5	31.3	4.7	28.9	22.6	4.2	21.1	10
80,305	2,850	83,155	32,931	3,334	36,265	9,294	986	10,280	308,841	11,779	320,620	11
11.0	5.3	10.6	7.6	5.3	7.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	12.5	5.2	11.9	12
3,081	543	3,624	1,433	647	2,080	385	184	569	46,947	2,265	49,212	13
0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.0	1.8	14
77,224	2,307	79,531	31,498	2,687	34,185	8,909	802	9,711	261,894	9,514	271,408	15
10.6	4.3	10.1	7.2	4.3	6.9	5.0	4.6	5.0	10.6	4.2	10.1	16
126	23	149	114	45	159	41	18	59	326	119	445	17
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	18
2,228	142	2,370	5,042	192	5,234	2,391	61	2,452	11,311	636	11,947	19
0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	20
1,526	98	1,624	5,205	235	5,440	1,881	28	1,909	9,308	423	9,731	21
0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	22
14,465	3,016	17,481	9,461	2,531	11,992	2,308	709	3,017	63,708	12,096	75,804	23
2.0	5.5	2.2	2.2	4.0	2.4	1.3	4.0	1.5	2.6	5.4	2.8	24
2,494	63	2,557	8,810	256	9,066	4,587	60	4,647	17,030	433	17,463	25
0.3	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	26
10,301	106	10,407	11,547	238	11,785	5,109	69	5,178	41,061	487	41,548	27
1.4	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.4	2.4	2.9	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.2	1.5	28
836	32	868	764	97	861	502	33	535	2,353	182	2,535	29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	30
3,921	494	4,415	10,990	845	11,835	5,602	268	5,870	21,919	2,408	24,327	31
0.6	0.9	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	32
457	207	666	3,445	606	4,051	4,048	251	4,299	8,122	1,307	9,429	33
0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.3	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	34
728,695	54,216	782,911	436,187	62,603	498,790	177,229	17,514	194,743	2,473,678	225,085	2,698,763	35
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	36

* Includes East Indian, Pakistani and Ceylonese.

* Includes Egyptian and Luxemburger prior to 1955.

Note: The broad ethnic groups made for the purposes of this table as a practical measure would appear to be in conformity with the general international understanding about them.

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics, op. cit.*, for the consecutive years from 1962 to 1966.

TABLE D 2. Arrival of Immigrants by Age and sex, 1946-66

Year	0-14 Total	0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over		All ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1946	No.	71,719	9,998	9,466	2,473	22,896	4,861	14,851	1,613	1,985	1,538	2,038	20,483
	%	100.0	13.9	13.2	3.4	31.9	6.8	20.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	28.6
1947	No.	64,127	5,162	4,907	7,330	7,568	14,470	9,986	3,622	3,890	2,851	4,341	33,435
	%	100.0	8.0	7.7	11.4	11.8	22.6	15.6	5.6	6.1	4.4	6.8	52.1
1948	No.	125,414	11,862	11,211	14,306	13,750	28,619	20,192	7,958	6,929	4,345	6,242	67,090
	%	100.0	9.5	8.9	11.4	11.0	22.8	16.1	6.3	5.5	3.5	5.0	53.5
1949	No.	95,217	10,214	9,595	10,944	9,437	20,441	14,551	6,079	5,543	3,484	4,929	51,162
	%	100.0	10.7	10.1	11.5	9.9	21.5	15.3	6.4	5.8	3.7	5.2	53.7
1950	No.	73,912	8,421	7,668	9,463	6,440	15,461	10,722	4,731	4,106	2,911	3,989	40,987
	%	100.0	11.4	10.4	12.8	8.7	20.9	14.5	6.4	5.6	3.9	5.4	55.5
		0-14		15-24		25-44		45 and over		All ages			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1951	No.	194,391	20,700	18,774	30,967	14,563	59,272	31,861	9,227	9,027	120,166	74,225	
	%	100.0	10.6	9.7	15.9	7.5	30.5	16.4	4.7	4.6	61.8	38.2	
1952	No.	164,498	20,743	18,912	19,447	14,720	41,598	32,265	8,031	8,752	89,849	74,649	
	%	100.0	12.6	11.5	11.8	8.9	25.3	19.6	4.9	5.3	54.6	45.4	
1953	No.	168,868	19,901	18,420	23,620	18,202	40,589	32,262	7,312	8,562	91,422	77,446	
	%	100.0	11.8	10.9	14.0	10.8	24.0	19.1	4.3	5.1	54.1	45.9	
1954	No.	154,227	17,222	15,876	22,919	17,421	38,452	28,862	5,938	7,537	84,531	69,696	
	%	100.0	11.2	10.3	14.9	11.3	24.9	18.7	3.9	4.9	54.8	45.2	
1955	No.	109,946	12,334	11,292	15,222	13,734	24,883	21,595	4,389	6,497	56,828	53,118	
	%	100.0	11.2	10.3	13.8	12.5	22.6	19.6	4.0	5.9	51.7	48.3	
1956	No.	164,857	18,879	17,334	26,188	20,294	38,749	29,735	5,725	7,953	89,541	75,316	
	%	100.0	11.5	10.5	15.9	12.3	23.5	18.0	3.5	4.8	54.3	45.7	
1957	No.	282,164	34,337	32,049	40,780	32,941	69,224	51,015	9,885	11,933	154,226	127,938	
	%	100.0	12.2	11.4	14.5	11.7	24.5	18.1	3.5	4.2	54.7	45.3	
1958	No.	124,851	14,599	13,584	16,499	19,110	23,652	22,887	5,880	8,640	60,630	64,221	
	%	100.0	11.7	10.9	13.2	15.3	18.9	18.3	4.7	6.9	48.6	51.4	
1959	No.	106,928	12,531	11,675	13,572	16,154	19,918	19,640	5,455	7,983	51,476	55,452	
	%	100.0	11.7	10.9	12.7	15.1	18.6	18.4	5.1	7.5	48.1	51.9	
1960	No.	104,111	11,625	11,105	14,147	15,908	20,345	18,527	4,901	7,553	51,018	53,093	
	%	100.0	11.2	10.7	13.6	15.3	19.5	17.8	4.7	7.3	49.0	51.0	
1961	No.	71,689	8,144	7,581	8,182	12,156	12,287	13,911	3,493	5,935	32,106	39,583	
	%	100.0	11.4	10.6	11.4	17.0	17.1	19.4	4.9	8.3	44.8	55.2	
1962	No.	74,586	8,449	8,043	8,720	11,886	13,869	14,361	3,508	5,750	34,546	40,040	
	%	100.0	11.3	10.8	11.7	15.9	18.6	19.3	4.7	7.7	46.3	53.7	
1963	No.	93,151	10,718	10,330	11,177	13,816	19,278	17,514	3,990	6,328	45,163	47,988	
	%	100.0	11.5	11.1	12.0	14.8	20.7	18.8	4.3	6.8	48.5	51.5	
1964	No.	112,606	13,986	13,162	13,459	15,676	23,308	20,400	5,072	7,543	55,825	56,781	
	%	100.0	12.4	11.7	12.0	13.9	20.7	18.1	4.5	6.7	49.6	50.4	
1965	No.	146,758	18,977	17,848	18,266	19,618	31,132	25,773	6,332	8,812	74,707	72,051	
	%	100.0	12.9	12.2	12.4	13.4	21.2	17.6	4.3	6.0	50.9	49.1	
1966	No.	194,743	25,395	24,041	24,542	26,383	42,432	33,920	7,980	10,050	100,349	94,394	
	%	100.0	13.0	12.3	12.6	13.6	21.8	17.4	4.1	5.2	51.5	48.5	

Source: Figures for 1956-66 from the annual Immigration Statistics for these years; and figures for 1946-55 from Canada Year Book for various years supplemented by figures especially supplied by the Department of Manpower and Immigration for the age groups 40-44 and 45-49 for 1951-55.

TABLE D3. Arrival of Immigrants by Labour Force and Family Status, 1946-66

Year		Destined to labour force	Dependants				Total immigrants
			Wives	Children	Others	Total	
1946	No.	14,375	36,295	20,366	683	57,344	71,719
	%	20.0	50.6	28.4	1.0	80.0	100.0
1947	No.	39,771	12,233	11,438	685	24,356	64,127
	%	62.0	19.1	17.8	1.1	38.0	100.0
1948	No.	75,204	22,798	26,430	982	50,210	125,414
	%	60.0	18.2	21.0	0.8	40.0	100.0
1949	No.	52,934	18,827	22,574	882	42,283	95,217
	%	55.6	19.8	23.7	0.9	44.4	100.0
1950	No.	40,123	14,368	18,671	750	33,789	73,912
	%	54.3	19.4	25.3	1.0	45.7	100.0
1951	No.	113,386	34,938	44,667	1,400	81,005	194,391
	%	58.3	18.0	23.0	0.7	41.7	100.0
1952	No.	84,862	31,011	42,999	5,626	79,636	164,498
	%	51.6	18.9	26.1	3.4	48.4	100.0
1953	No.	91,133	31,343	41,253	5,139	77,735	168,868
	%	54.0	18.6	24.4	3.0	46.0	100.0
1954	No.	84,376	28,897	35,503	5,451	69,851	154,227
	%	54.7	18.8	23.0	3.5	45.3	100.0
1955	No.	57,987	21,637	25,397	4,925	51,959	109,946
	%	52.7	19.7	23.1	4.5	47.3	100.0
1956	No.	91,039	30,547	38,461	4,810	73,818	164,857
	%	55.2	18.6	23.3	2.9	44.8	100.0
1957	No.	151,511	52,533	70,673	7,447	130,653	282,164
	%	53.7	18.6	25.1	2.6	46.3	100.0
1958	No.	63,078	24,795	30,444	6,534	61,773	124,851
	%	50.5	19.9	24.4	5.2	49.5	100.0
1959	No.	53,551	21,223	26,133	6,021	53,377	106,928
	%	50.1	19.9	24.4	5.6	49.9	100.0
1960	No.	53,573	20,654	24,626	5,258	50,538	104,111
	%	51.5	19.8	23.7	5.0	48.5	100.0
1961	No.	34,809	15,882	17,315	3,683	36,880	71,689
	%	48.6	22.2	24.1	5.1	51.4	100.0
1962	No.	36,748	15,674	18,137	4,027	37,838	74,586
	%	49.3	21.0	24.3	5.4	50.7	100.0
1963	No.	45,866	19,305	23,226	4,754	47,285	93,151
	%	49.2	20.7	25.0	5.1	50.8	100.0
1964	No.	56,190	21,023	29,819	5,574	56,416	112,606
	%	49.9	18.6	26.5	5.0	50.1	100.0
1965	No.	74,195	25,809	40,315	6,439	72,563	146,758
	%	50.6	17.5	27.5	4.4	49.4	100.0
1966	No.	99,210	34,216	53,895	7,422	95,533	194,743
	%	50.9	17.6	27.7	3.8	49.1	100.0

Source: "Immigration Statistics" for the consecutive year from 1956 to 1966, and "Immigration to Canada by Intended Occupation and by Province of Intended Destination", Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, 1956, figures derived from unnumbered pages 5-11, 13, 15 and 17.

TABLE D 4. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population by Sex and Age, 1956 - 67

Sex and age	1956		1959		1962		1965		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Male										
Post-war immigrants:										
14-19	29	8.6	51	9.4	68	11.2	92	12.8	87	10.6
20-24	47	13.7	67	12.3	63	10.3	59	8.2	79	9.6
25-34	126	36.7	187	34.3	194	31.9	198	27.6	210	25.5
35-44	83	24.1	138	25.3	163	26.8	201	28.0	245	29.7
45-54	42	12.1	71	13.0	85	14.0	107	14.9	119	14.4
55-64	13	3.8	23	4.2	27	4.4	46	6.4	60	7.3
65 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	2.1	24	2.9
Totals	343	100.0	546	100.0	609	100.0	718	100.0	824	100.0
Native-born Canadians:										
14-19	656	13.3	734	14.2	837	15.4	961	16.9	1,066	17.8
20-24	467	9.4	486	9.4	522	9.6	608	10.7	663	11.1
25-34	980	19.8	1,004	19.4	991	18.3	964	16.9	984	16.5
35-44	939	19.0	962	18.6	980	18.1	988	17.3	994	16.6
45-54	765	15.4	812	15.7	861	15.8	890	15.6	915	15.3
55-64	561	11.3	579	11.2	620	11.4	657	11.5	691	11.6
65 and over	584	11.8	606	11.7	619	11.4	631	11.1	660	11.1
Totals	4,950	100.0	5,183	100.0	5,430	100.0	5,700	100.0	5,973	100.0
Female										
Post-war immigrants:										
14-19	29	9.3	49	9.6	72	12.0	92	12.9	92	11.2
20-24	40	12.6	66	13.0	72	12.0	71	9.9	93	11.3
25-34	126	39.9	174	34.2	180	30.1	192	26.9	218	26.6
35-44	66	20.8	121	23.8	154	25.8	193	27.0	216	26.4
45-54	35	11.1	57	11.2	71	11.9	90	12.7	105	12.8
55-64	13	4.2	27	5.3	30	5.0	48	6.7	61	7.5
65 and over	*	*	15	2.9	19	3.2	28	3.9	34	4.2
Totals	317	100.0	508	100.0	597	100.0	713	100.0	818	100.0
Native-born Canadians:										
14-19	649	12.9	727	13.9	811	14.7	928	16.0	1,026	16.8
20-24	501	10.0	516	9.8	543	9.9	612	10.5	653	10.7
25-34	1,044	20.8	1,035	19.7	1,006	18.3	978	16.9	1,000	16.4
35-44	970	19.3	1,000	19.1	1,024	18.6	1,026	17.7	1,045	17.1
45-54	729	14.5	780	14.9	848	15.4	903	15.6	946	15.5
55-64	550	10.9	564	10.8	609	11.1	652	11.2	688	11.3
65 and over	583	11.6	624	11.9	663	12.0	702	12.1	743	12.2
Totals	5,025	100.0	5,246	100.0	5,503	100.0	5,800	100.0	6,101	100.0

* Estimates, or based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Note: Percentages have been calculated from unrounded estimates.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D5. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population by Sex and Region, 1956-67

Sex and region	1956		1959		1962		1965		1967	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Male										
Post-war immigrants:										
Atlantic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	1.4
Quebec	50	14.7	93	17.1	105	18.0	125	17.4	147	17.9
Ontario	199	58.0	311	56.9	345	59.6	410	57.1	472	57.3
Prairies	54	15.8	74	13.5	81	13.9	85	11.8	92	11.1
British Columbia	35	10.3	60	11.1	40	6.9	90	12.6	101	12.3
Canada	343	100.0	546	100.0	579	100.0	718	100.0	824	100.0
Native-born Canadians:										
Atlantic	557	11.2	570	11.0	603	11.1	639	11.2	633	10.6
Quebec	1,432	28.9	1,508	29.1	1,606	29.6	1,714	30.1	1,806	30.2
Ontario	1,619	32.7	1,686	32.5	1,750	32.2	1,816	31.9	1,924	32.2
Prairies	920	18.6	930	17.9	971	17.9	1,013	17.8	1,047	17.5
British Columbia	423	8.6	489	9.4	500	9.2	518	9.1	563	9.4
Canada	4,950	100.0	5,183	100.0	5,430	100.0	5,700	100.0	5,973	100.0
Female										
Post-war immigrants:										
Atlantic	*	*	*	*	13	2.2	12	1.7	14	1.7
Quebec	48	15.2	88	17.3	103	17.3	119	16.7	139	17.0
Ontario	179	56.7	290	57.1	333	55.8	409	57.4	468	57.2
Prairies	48	15.3	66	12.9	79	13.3	86	12.0	92	11.3
British Columbia	33	10.3	56	11.0	68	11.4	87	12.2	104	12.8
Canada	317	100.0	508	100.0	597	100.0	713	100.0	818	100.0
Native-born Canadians:										
Atlantic	562	11.2	570	10.9	602	10.9	638	11.0	641	10.5
Quebec	1,477	29.4	1,553	29.6	1,653	30.0	1,771	30.5	1,870	30.7
Ontario	1,678	33.4	1,755	33.5	1,820	33.1	1,882	32.4	1,996	32.7
Prairies	879	17.5	896	17.1	942	17.1	995	17.1	1,023	16.8
British Columbia	429	8.5	472	9.0	486	8.8	515	8.9	570	9.3
Canada	5,025	100.0	5,246	100.0	5,503	100.0	5,800	100.0	6,101	100.0
Both sexes										
Post-war immigrants:										
Atlantic	12	1.9	16	1.5	22	1.8	20	1.4	26	1.6
Quebec	99	14.9	181	17.2	208	17.7	244	17.1	287	17.5
Ontario	378	57.3	601	57.0	679	57.7	819	57.2	940	57.2
Prairies	103	15.6	139	13.2	160	13.6	171	11.9	184	11.2
British Columbia	68	10.3	116	11.0	109	9.2	177	12.4	206	12.5
Canada	659	100.0	1,054	100.0	1,177	100.0	1,431	100.0	1,643	100.0
Native-born Canadians:										
Atlantic	1,119	11.2	1,140	10.9	1,205	11.0	1,276	11.1	1,275	10.6
Quebec	2,909	29.2	3,061	29.4	3,259	29.8	3,485	30.3	3,676	30.4
Ontario	3,297	33.1	3,441	33.0	3,570	32.7	3,698	32.2	3,920	32.5
Prairies	1,798	18.0	1,826	17.5	1,913	17.5	2,008	17.5	2,071	17.2
British Columbia	852	8.5	960	9.2	986	9.0	1,033	9.0	1,133	9.4
Canada	9,976	100.0	10,429	100.0	10,933	100.0	11,500	100.0	12,074	100.0

* Estimates, or based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D6. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Number and Distribution by Level of Educational Attainment, February, 1967

Level of education	Post-war immigrants				Native-born Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
No schooling	*	*	18	2.2	69	1.2	52	0.9
Some elementary	117	14.3	122	14.9	1,164	19.5	1,002	16.4
Completed elementary	177	21.5	174	21.3	1,090	18.3	1,065	17.5
Some secondary	216	26.2	222	27.1	2,179	36.5	2,295	37.6
Completed secondary	166	20.1	203	24.8	832	13.9	1,251	20.5
Some university	64	7.8	46	5.6	348	5.8	287	4.7
University degree	77	9.3	34	4.1	289	4.8	149	2.4
Totals	824	100.0	818	100.0	5,973	100.0	6,101	100.0

* Estimates or based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D7. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population by Broad Age and Educational Attainment Groups, February, 1967

Age and education	Male				Female			
	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians		Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
14-24 years:								
Completed elementary school or less	35	21.3	347	20.0	39	21.0	272	16.2
Some high school education ¹	79	47.5	971	56.1	83	45.0	928	55.3
Completed high school or attended university	47	28.0	389	22.5	58	31.6	455	27.1
University degree	*	*	23	1.3	*	*	24	1.4
Totals	167	100.0	1,729	100.0	185	100.0	1,679	100.0
Median years of education ¹	10.5		10.2		10.6		10.5	
25-44 years:								
Completed elementary school or less	170	37.4	686	34.7	168	38.8	609	29.8
Some high school education	102	22.4	692	35.0	104	23.9	768	37.6
Completed high school or attended university	130	28.6	445	22.5	138	31.9	599	29.3
University degree	53	11.6	155	7.8	24	5.4	69	3.4
Totals	455	100.0	1,978	100.0	434	100.0	2,045	100.0
Median years of education ¹	10.3		9.7		9.9		10.2	
45 years and over:								
Completed elementary school or less	97	47.8	1,292	57.0	107	53.3	1,238	52.1
Some high school education	35	17.2	517	22.8	35	17.5	599	25.2
Completed high school or attended university	53	25.9	346	15.3	52	26.2	484	20.4
University degree	18	9.1	111	4.9	*	*	56	2.4
Totals	203	100.0	2,266	100.0	200	100.0	2,377	100.0
Median years of education ¹	8.3		¹		¹		¹	

¹ For method of calculating median years of education see Appendix C. For native-born males and post-war immigrant and native-born females 45 years of age and over, the median class was "Completed elementary schooling", which had been assigned a value of 7.75 years.

* Estimates, or based on estimate, of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

**TABLE D 8. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates,¹
by Sex and Age, 1956-67**

	1956		1959		1962		1965		1967	
	Thousands	Participation rate	Thousands	Participation rate	Thousands	Participation rate	Thousands	Participation rate	Thousands	Participation rate
Male										
Post-war immigrants:										
14-19	15	50.4	22	42.7	23	33.0	29	31.9	32	37.1
20-24	44	93.5	62	91.4	57	90.3	49	82.9	67	83.9
25-34	124	99.1	184	98.4	190	98.1	194	97.7	204	97.0
35-44	82	98.7	136	98.9	160	98.4	200	99.3	242	98.9
45-54	40	96.2	69	97.6	83	97.9	104	97.1	117	98.7
55-64	12	92.1	22	93.1	25	91.6	42	92.0	56	92.9
65 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	43.5
Totals	318	92.8	498	91.2	542	88.9	623	86.8	728	88.4
Native-born Canadians:										
14-19	268	40.9	294	40.1	297	35.5	303	31.5	340	31.9
20-24	419	89.7	424	87.2	452	86.6	519	85.4	549	82.8
25-34	951	97.0	973	96.9	953	96.2	929	96.4	947	96.2
35-44	908	96.7	934	97.1	952	97.1	955	96.7	963	97.0
45-54	723	94.5	771	95.0	814	94.5	842	94.6	871	95.2
55-64	473	84.3	496	85.8	532	85.8	556	84.6	578	83.7
65 and over	188	32.2	183	30.2	172	27.8	159	25.2	150	22.7
Totals	3,930	79.4	4,075	78.6	4,172	76.8	4,263	74.8	4,398	73.6
Female										
Post-war immigrants:										
14-19	12	42.3	20	40.2	21	29.7	27	29.7	25	27.6
20-24	19	48.8	32	48.3	37	52.0	37	53.0	51	55.2
25-34	45	35.4	61	34.8	66	36.9	69	36.0	91	41.7
35-44	22	33.8	46	38.3	62	40.2	81	41.8	94	43.6
45-54	11	30.8	21	37.4	30	41.5	39	42.9	46	44.3
55-64	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	30.8	17	27.9
65 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Totals	113	35.6	187	36.7	226	37.8	269	37.7	329	40.2
Native-born Canadians:										
14-19	197	30.4	209	28.8	223	27.5	248	26.7	268	26.1
20-24	241	48.1	242	46.9	265	48.8	314	51.3	365	55.9
25-34	247	23.7	256	24.7	260	25.8	281	28.7	327	32.7
35-44	214	22.1	256	25.6	285	27.8	316	30.8	361	34.6
45-54	162	22.2	223	28.6	272	32.1	321	35.6	358	37.9
55-64	80	14.6	107	19.0	145	23.8	165	25.3	196	28.5
65 and over	23	4.0	31	5.0	34	5.1	44	6.3	45	6.1
Totals	1,163	23.1	1,324	25.2	1,484	27.0	1,689	29.1	1,921	31.5

¹ Labour force participation rates have been calculated from unrounded data. For population data see Table D 4.

* Estimates, or based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

**TABLE D9. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Population, Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates,¹
by Sex, Region and Marital Status, February, 1967**

Sex, region and marital status	Post-war immigrants			Native-born Canadians		
	Population	Labour force	Participation rate	Population	Labour force	Participation rate
	'000			'000		
Male						
Atlantic:						
Single	*	*	*	226	102	45.3
Married	*	*	*	385	307	79.6
Other	*	*	*	22	*	*
Totals	12	*	*	633	416	65.7
Quebec:						
Single	36	22	59.9	642	345	53.8
Married	108	104	96.0	1,113	989	88.8
Other	*	*	*	51	24	47.1
Totals	147	128	86.5	1,806	1,358	75.2
Ontario:						
Single	116	77	66.7	570	287	50.3
Married	347	337	97.2	1,276	1,115	87.4
Other	*	*	*	77	35	45.8
Totals	472	421	89.1	1,924	1,438	74.7
Prairies:						
Single	24	17	68.5	335	188	56.0
Married	66	63	95.5	672	567	84.4
Other	*	*	*	41	15	37.4
Totals	91	81	88.1	1,047	770	73.5
British Columbia:						
Single	25	18	69.5	157	83	52.8
Married	74	71	96.0	382	325	85.0
Other	*	*	*	24	*	*
Totals	101	90	89.0	563	417	74.0
Canada:						
Single	205	134	65.6	1,930	1,005	52.1
Married	603	583	96.6	3,829	3,303	86.3
Other	16	11	70.0	215	90	42.0
Totals	824	728	88.4	5,973	4,398	73.6
Female						
Atlantic:						
Single	*	*	*	182	71	38.8
Married	*	*	*	391	82	21.0
Other	*	*	*	68	15	22.3
Totals	14	*	*	641	168	26.2
Quebec:						
Single	28	17	62.9	602	306	50.8
Married	102	40	38.8	1,094	221	20.2
Other	*	*	*	174	45	25.8
Totals	139	60	43.3	1,870	572	30.6
Ontario:						
Single	86	41	48.3	463	197	42.5
Married	351	134	38.2	1,280	389	30.4
Other	31	12	39.2	254	80	31.4
Totals	468	188	40.1	1,996	665	33.3
Prairies:						
Single	18	*	*	245	110	45.0
Married	67	26	38.1	654	188	28.8
Other	*	*	*	124	37	29.4
Totals	92	36	39.4	1,023	335	32.7
British Columbia:						
Single	20	13	61.7	116	54	46.5
Married	77	26	33.0	376	102	27.1
Other	*	*	*	78	25	31.8
Totals	104	40	38.3	570	181	31.7
Canada:						
Single	154	81	52.7	1,608	737	45.9
Married	608	227	37.4	3,795	982	25.9
Other	56	20	35.9	698	201	28.8
Totals	818	329	40.0	6,101	1,921	31.5

¹ Participation rates have been calculated from unrounded data.

* Estimates, or based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D 10. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Industrial Distribution of the Employed, February, 1967

Industry	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture	28	2.8	409	6.8	437	6.3
Other primary	13	1.3	195	3.3	208	3.0
Manufacturing	354	35.3	1,394	23.3	1,748	25.0
Construction	97	9.6	318	5.3	415	6.0
Transportation and utilities	51	5.1	578	9.7	629	9.0
Retail and wholesale trade	133	13.3	1,035	17.3	1,168	16.7
Finance	42	4.2	256	4.3	298	4.3
Service industries	251	25.0	1,404	23.5	1,655	23.7
Public administration	34	3.3	388	6.5	422	6.0
Totals	1,003	100.0	5,977	100.0	6,980	100.0

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D 11. Intended Occupations of Post-war Immigrants, by Periods of Arrival

Occupation	1946-55	1956-65	1966	1946-66
Managerial and professional	48,739	111,398	25,929	186,066
Clerical	46,788	77,551	13,235	137,574
Transportation and communication	15,332	14,646	1,809	31,787
Sales	25,731	25,480	3,306	54,517
Service trades	69,447	93,894	8,681	172,022
Farmers	138,195	44,953	3,153	186,301
Construction trades	52,516	59,501	9,535	121,552
Other primary	22,957	7,026	594	30,577
Manufacturing trades	148,095	141,777	24,512	314,384
Labourers	58,743	81,298	7,593	147,634
Others	9,255	3,036	863	13,154
Totals	635,798	660,560	99,210	1,395,568

Source: Immigration Statistics 1966, Department of Manpower and Immigration.

TABLE D 12. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Occupational Distribution of the Employed, February, 1967

Occupation	Post-war immigrants		Native-born Canadians		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Managerial	80	8.0	601	10.0	681	9.8
Professional	151	15.0	762	12.7	913	13.1
Clerical	118	11.7	894	15.0	1,012	14.5
Sales	47	4.7	425	7.1	472	6.8
Service	129	12.9	680	11.4	809	11.6
Transportation and communication	24	2.3	379	6.4	403	5.8
Primary	33	3.3	523	8.8	556	8.0
Craftsmen	369	36.8	1,483	24.8	1,852	26.5
Other	52	5.2	230	3.8	282	4.0
Totals	1,003	100.0	5,977	100.0	6,980	100.0

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

TABLE D 13. Immigrants and Native-born Canadians: Class of Worker Distribution¹ of the Employed, February, 1956-67

Class of worker	Post-war immigrants					Native-born Canadians				
	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967	1956	1959	1962	1965	1967
	thousands									
Employer	No. 11	21	27	38	42	260	279	297	285	255
	% 2.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.3
Paid worker	No. 363	559	624	760	900	3,709	3,903	4,146	4,657	5,126
	% 90.3	91.2	89.8	89.2	89.7	77.6	79.6	80.6	83.2	85.8
Own account worker and unpaid family worker ¹	No. 28	33	44	54	61	814	718	702	652	597
	% 7.0	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	17.0	14.7	13.6	11.7	10.0
Totals	No. 402	613	695	852	1,003	4,783	4,900	5,145	5,594	5,977
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ As the separate figures relating to immigrants for "own account worker" and "unpaid family worker" categories were small, these have been combined.

Source: DBS Labour Force Survey.

